THE

RUDIMENTS

OF THE

ENGLISH TONGUE;

OR, THE

Principles of English Grammar,

Methodically digested into Plain RULES,

And adapted to the CAPACITIES of CHILDREN:

After the PLAN of

Mr RUDDIMAN's Latin Rudiments.

CONTAINING,

I. ORTHOGRAPHY,—which treats of Letters, and the due Pronunciation and Spelling of Syllables and Words in the English Language.

II. ETYMOLOGY,—which treats of the Nature and Properties of Words.

III. SYNTAX, or CONSTRUCTION,—which is the right ordering of Words in Speech; or joining them regularly in a Sentence.

IV. PROSODY,—which treats of the Quantities of Syllables, and of Verse.

To which are added,

ENGLISH EXERCISES, or EXAMPLES, on the most useful New PLAN; to be rectified by the Rules of ORTHOGRAPHY, ETYMOLOGY, and SYNTAX.

WITH

Proper DIRECTIONS and ADDRESS from Inferiors to Persons of Distinction: And also a TABLE of ABBREVIATIONS, with an Explication of them; &c.

The SECOND EDITION,

Revised, Corrected, and Improved,

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MDCCLXXI.

THE PREFACE.

WHETHER a Practical English Grammar *for the* Use of Schools *be at this Time necessary, must be left to the Judgment of those, whose Business it is to instruct Youth in the Knowledge of that Language.*

The Author of these Rudiments, with all the Diffidence becoming one who offers his first Work of the Kind to the Public, presents them to the Consideration of the Candid and Ingenuous.

Whether there is less or more grammatical Knowledge contained in these Rudiments than in other Works of the Kind, is not the Author's Province to say:—The Work must speak for itself; and the impartial Public determine concerning its Merit.—Plainness and Simplicity, essentially necessary in such a Performance, have been studied with as much Attention as the Author was capable of; and every Precept (designed to convey Knowledge of English Grammar) expressed in as plain Terms as possible.

A Critic will no Doubt find Abundance of Room to exercise his critical Knowledge, when he perusES this Grammar; for it is not an easy Matter to be perfect in writing on such a copious Subject.

It would be foreign to the Purpose of a Preface to such a small Book to swell its Bulk, by giving an Account of its Contents. The Reader must examine these himself, and the judicious Master apply them as his Wisdom shall direct him.

RUDIMENTS

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OF THE
ENGLISH TONGUE.

M. WHAT is *Grammar?*

S. Grammar is the Art of ſpeaking or writing any Language rightly; as *Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Engliſh,* &c.

M. What is *Engliſh Grammar?*

S. The Art of ſpeaking or writing the Engliſh Tongue.

M. How many *Parts* of *Grammar* are there?

S. Four; *Orthography, Etymology, Syntax,* and *Proſody.*

ORTHOGRAPHY.
PART I.

M. WHAT is *Orthography?*

S. That Part of Grammar which treats of Letters, and the due Pronunciation and Spelling of Syllables and Words in the Engliſh Language.

CHAP. I.

Of the LETTERS *in general.*

M. WHAT is a *Letter?*

S. A Letter is a Mark or Character, either in printing or writing, and repreſents an uncompounded, articulate Sound.

M. How many *Letters* are uſed in the *Engliſh Language?*

S. Twenty-

S. Twenty-ſix; *A, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.*

M. How are they divided?

S. Into *Vowels* and *Conſonants*.

M. How many *Vowels* are there?

S. Five; *a, e, i, o, u,* as likewiſe *y* and *w* in ſome applications of them. *See Page* 10, 11.

M. What is a *Vowel?*

S. A Vowel is a Letter denoting a full and perfect Sound, and may be pronounced without the Help of any other Letter being joined with it.

M. How many *Conſonants* are there?

S. Twenty-one; *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z.*

M. What is a *Conſonant?*

S. A Conſonant is a Letter that cannot be diſtinctly ſounded without a *Vowel*; but the Articulation of a Conſonant may modify that of a Vowel, either by preceding or ſucceeding it.

M. How are *Conſonants* divided?

S. Into *Mutes* and *Liquids*.

M. How many *Liquids* are there?

S. Four; *l, m, n, r.*

M. Why are they called *Liquids?*

S. Becauſe their ſound is ſoft, and more clear and *vocal* than the reſt; for they gently flow behind a *Mute* in the ſame Syllable, without any Stand, as *pro* in *probable*, &c.

M. Are all the reſt *Mutes?*

S. They are only comparatively ſo; for, if they had no Sound of their own, they could not give any Aſſiſtance to *Vowels* in forming articulate Expreſſion: They are called *Mutes*, when compared with *Vowels* and *Liquids*.

N. B. The Elements of *Syllables* are *Letters*.

CHAP. II.

Of the Letters *in particular: And firſt on* VOWELS.

M. HOW many Sounds hath the Letter *a?*

S. Three; long, as in, *māke, tāke, nāme, ſāme, fāme;* ſhort, as, *căt, răt, ſăt, măt;* broad, like *au* or *aw*, as, *all, fall, ſmall, wall, chalk, walk, talk.* *Note,*

Note, that a *long* Vowel or Syllable has this Mark (-) over it; and a *ſhort* Vowel or Syllable this Mark (˘) as in the above Examples.

M. How many Sounds has the Letter *e?*

S. Likewiſe three; long, as in, *Nēro*, *hēro*; ſhort, as in, *lĕft*, *rĕft*; broad, as in, *where*, *there*, and their compounds, *therefore*, *wherefore*.

M. How many Sounds has the Vowel *i?*

S. Alſo three; long, as in, *mīne*, *fīne*, *wīne*; ſhort, as in, *fĭn*, *ſĭn*, *wĭnter*, &c. broad, as in, *whirl*, *girl*, *ſquirl*.

M. How many Sounds hath the Letter *o?*

S. It hath three; long, as in, *ſtōry*; ſhort, as in, *rŏt*, *pŏt*; and ſoft, like *oo*, as in *do*, *move*, *prove*, &c.

M. How many Sounds hath the Vowel *u?*

S. Three; long, as in, *mūſic*; ſhort, as in, *plŭnder*, *mŭrder*; and a Sound between ſhort and long, as in, *figure*, *meaſure*, *picture*, *ſcripture*, and ſuch-like Words.

Note, that each of the five Vowels have two diſtinct Sounds, viz. a long and a ſhort Sound:—For every Vowel is long when it ends the Syllable; as, *bā*, *bē*, *bī*, *bō*, *bū*, *bȳ*; and ſhort when the Syllable ends with a Conſonant; as, *ăb*, *ĕb*, *ĭb*, *ŏb*, *ŭb*.

Special Rules for pronouncing Vowels.

RULE I. *On the Vowel* a.

A is ſhort when two of the ſame Conſonants meet in the middle of a Word; as in, *ăpple*, *băbble*, &c. and when a ſingle Conſonant in the Middle ſounds double; as in, *bănish*, *vănish*, *hăbit*, &c.—It is alſo ſounded ſhort before two final Conſonants; as in, *blăſt*, *păſt*, &c. but ſilent *e* (after theſe two Conſonants) lengthens the *a*; as in *hāſte*, *pāſte*, *tāſte*, &c.

A ſounds long before *n*, when *g* ſoft follows; as in, *ānge̅l*, *rānger*, *ſtrānger*, &c.

RULE II. *On the Vowel* e.

E ſhort is the moſt common Vowel in the Language; as in, *ĕrror*, *bĕſt*; &c. for ſingle *e* is ſeldom pronounced long in pure *Engliſh* Words.

The Sound of *e* before *n* final, in many Words, is very obſcure, or rather ſilent; as, *eleven*, *ſeven*, *heaven*, &c.

E final not only lengthens the preceding Vowel in the ſame Syllable, but is uſed in many Words merely to ſhew, that the Sound of the laſt Syllable is to be ſoftened; as in, *āge*, *rāge*, *fāce*, *rāce*, *lāce*, &c. and alſo in the Middle of Words; as, *advancement*, *changeable*, &c. *e*, when thus uſed, is ſaid to be ſilent.

E is ſilent in *cŏme*, *ſŏme*, *gĭve*, *lĭve*, &c.

E final after two Conſonants does not lengthen the Syllable; as in, *bădge*, *wĕdge*, *plĕdge*; nor in *Engliſh* Words ending in *ne*, *me*, or *ve*; as, *ŏne*, *gŏne*, *cŏme*, *ſŏme*, *gĭve*, *lĭve*, &c.

E is ſounded at the End of *Hebrew*, *Greek*, and *Latin* Words; as, *Jeſ-ſe*, *Mam-re*, *Phæ-be*, *Can-da-ce*, *Sa-lo-me*, *E-pi-to-me*, *Pe-ne-lo-pe*, &c.

It lengthens the Syllable in *Tȳre*, *Ke-nīte*, *Shu-la-mīte*, and Words which expreſs the Country of any Perſon.

It is ſounded before *r* in Words ending in *cre*, *gre*, *tre*; as in, *acre*, *mitre*, *meagre*, *lucre*, &c.

It ſounds *ee* in *me*, *we*, *be*, *ye*, &c. alſo in *Eve*, *beſom*, read *Eeve*, *beeſom*.

Rule III. *On the Vowel* i.

I ſounds long before *gh*, *ght*, and *gn*; alſo before *mb*, *nd*, and *ld*, which formerly ended in *e*; as, *hīgh*, *ſlīght*, *mīght*; *Enſīgn*, *sīgn*, *deſīgn*; *clīmb*, *mīnd*, *fīnd*, *mīld*, *chīld*, *wīld*, &c.

I before *ah* in proper Names ſounds long; as, *Urīah*, *Jeremīah*, *Zebedīah*, &c. and ſhort in other proper Names, when a Vowel follows; as, *Dănĭel*. *Ezekĭel*, &c.

I ſounds *ee* in many Words; as in, *Oxfordſhire*, *Herefordſhire*, *machine*, *magazine*, *oblige*, &c. pronounce, *Oxfordſheer*, *Herefordſheer*, *maſheen*, *magazeen*, *obleege*, &c.

I is ſilent in *medicine* (medcine) but not in *medicinal*; alſo in *pierce*, *view*, *Saliſbury*, &c.

No *Engliſh* Word can end in naked *i*,
It muſt add *e*, or in their Room place *y*

Rule

RULE IV. *On the Vowel* o.

O ſounds long before *r*, with another Conſonant; as, *bōrder*, *pōrter*, *ōrdinance*, &c.

O ſounds *oo*, in, *Rome*, *move*, *prove*, &c.—It is almoſt ſilent before *n* final; as in, *crimſon*, *capon*, *mutton*, *button*, &c. It ſounds *i* in *women*, &c. a Word of *Saxon* Original. It is pronounced like *ou* before *ld*, in the Words *ōld*, *ſcōld*, *bōld*, &c. alſo in, *bōlt*, *cōlt*, *uphōlſterer*, &c.

O is uſually long before ſingle Conſonants; as in, *ōdious*, *ōmen*, &c. and ſhort before two Conſonants; as in, *lŏll*, *rŏck*, *ſhŏck*, &c. except *pōll*, *rōll*, *tōll*, &c.

O ends ſeveral *Engliſh* Words; as, *do*, *to*, *unto*, *two*, *go*, *ſo*, *no*, &c. and before *s* final it ſounds long in Words of the plural Number from the *Latin*; as, *foliōs*, *quartōs*, &c.

O is loſt in the Words *coroner* (crowner), *Nicholas*, *carrion*, which ſound *Nichlas*, *carrin*; and in *chariot* (charrit). It is ſounded like *u* ſhort in *cŏme*, *ſŏme*, and the Words *cŏnduit*, *cŏnjurer*, *attŏrney*, *Lŏndon*, *cŏmpaſſes*, &c.

RULE V. *On the Vowel* u.

U is commonly ſhort before two or more Conſonants; as in, *bŭbble*, *ſtŭbble*, *rŭſt*, *percŭſſion*; and before a ſingle final Conſonant; as *pŭt*, *nŭt*, *rŭb*, *tŭb*, &c.

U ſounds ſometimes like *e*; as in, *bury* (berry); *burial* (berrial); ſometimes like *i*; as in, *buſy* (bizzy) *buſineſs* (biznes).

U ſounds long after *r*, as *ſcrūtiny*, *ſcrūtoir*, *brūtal*; it ſounds ſhort before *ll*; as *pŭll*; and before *ſh*; as *cŭſhion*, *rŭſh*, &c.

The Vowel *u* ſingle ends no *Engliſh* Words.

On the Sound of Conſonants.

On B.

B in the End of a Word, or joined with *t*, loſeth its Sound; as in, *lăm̆b*, *lĭm̆b*, *dŭm̆b*, *thŭm̆b*, *crŭm̆b*, *plŭm̆b*, *dĕbt*, *dĕbtor*; pronounce, *lam*, *lim*, *dum*, *thum*, *crum*, *det*, *detor*.

B lengthens the Vowel which goes before it, in a Syllable; as in, *climb*, *womb*; pronounce, *clime*, *wome*.

On C.

C ſounds hard, like *k*, before the Vowels, *a*, *o*, *u*, and *l* and *r*; as in, *cat*, *colour*, *clear*, *credit*, *crime*, *cup*, *cuſtard*; ſoft before, *e*, *i*, *y*; as in, *ſcene*, *ſcepter*, *ſuſpicion*, *cypreſs*. It is ſilent before *k*, *ct*; as in, *crack*, *back*, *indictment*, *verdict*, *victuals*; pronounce, *crak*, *bak*, *inditement*, *verdit*, *vittles*.

C is ſounded ſoft, like *s*, in *city*, *cedar*; but is hard in *ſceptic*, *ſcepticiſm*, from the *Greek*.

C is hard at the End of Syllables and Words; as, *accord*, *frolic*, *public*, &c. it is omitted between two Conſonants; as, *brink*, not *brinck*; *drink*, not *drinck*, &c. except before *h*; as in, *catch*, *match*, &c.

C before an *Apoſtrophe* is ſounded ſoft; as, *danc'd*, for *danced*; *brac'd*, for *braced*; *plac'd*, for *placed*, &c.

C is hard before *ui* in the Words *circuit*, *circuiteer*.

On D.

D ſounds *g* ſoft in the Words *ſoldier*, *ſoldiery*.

ED is often contracted into *t*; as, *burnt*, for *burned*; *choakt*, for *choaked*, &c.

D is not ſounded in *diamond*, *ribband*, *Wedneſday*; pronounce, *dimon*, *ribbon*, *Wenſday*.

If any Word ending in *d* or *t* takes the Termination *ed* after theſe two Letters, the above Contraction is not uſed; for we do not ſay, *land'd*, *part'd*; but, *landed*, and *parted*.

On F.

F is ſounded like *v* in the Word *of*, and is changed into *v* in many Plurals; as, *life*, *lives*; *wife*, *wives*; *ſtaff*, *ſtaves*.

FF in the Word *off* is ſounded like *ph*; as *to keep off*; *to carry off*, &c.

On G.

G hath two Sounds, the one ſoft, and the other hard: It ſounds hard before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, and before *ui*, at the

the Beginning, and *er* at the End of Words; as, *garment, garter, glaſs, gone, gun, grow; guile, guilt, guide; anger, finger, longer, ſtronger*, &c. It ſounds ſoft, like *j*, before *e, i, y*; as, *gender, ginger, gypſy*, &c.—Derivatives from Words ending in *g* are excepted; as, *ring, ringer, ringing; young, younger, youngeſt*, &c.

G at the End of a Word, or when double, even though *a, e*, or *i* follow, is ſounded hard; as, *ring, ſing; beggar, dagger, rigging*, &c. *ſuggeſt, ſuggeſtion*, are excepted.

G is ſounded hard in ſome *Hebrew* Words; ſuch as, *Gethſemane, Gilboa, Gihon*; and in *Argyle, Gilbert*, &c.

G before *e*, when *t, eer, eeſe, ld* follow, ſounds hard; as, *get, geer, geld, geeſe, gelding*.

G before *i*, when *n, r, v, ft, ld, lt*, &c. follow, is ſounded hard; as, *begin, begirt, giddy, gift, gills, gilder, gimlet, gilt, gird, give*, &c.

G before *m* and *n* is not ſounded; as, *ſign, aſſign, reign, feign, benign, phlegm, gnat, gnaſh, gnaw*, &c.

G in a few Words ſounds like *dg*; as, *pigeon, Roger, magic*, &c.

G before *n* is ſounded like *n*, in the Words *Bagnio, cognizance, cogniſor, cogniſee*; pronounce, *bannio, connizance, connizor, connizee*, from the *French*.

G before *g* in *Greek* Words ſounds *n*, and has a ringing Sound like the *French*; as, *Naggē*, Luke iii. 25. pronounce *Nan-gē*.

On H.

H by ſome is not accounted a Letter, but a Breathing; as, *hat, hard, hand*, &c.

H in the end of a Word after the Vowel *a* is not ſounded; nor in the Middle of one after *o*; nor in the Beginning before *o* and *ei*; as, *Meſſiah, John, Thomas, honour, heir*, &c.

H is ſounded after *t* and *c* in ſome Words; as, *match, catch, wretch*, &c. and if *t* goes immediately before it; as, *hath, bath, wrath*, &c. It is not written before any final Conſonant except *t*; as, *ſight, wright, might*, &c. It is not ſounded after *r*; as in, *Rhine, rhetoric, rheum*, &c.

J ſounds

On J.

J ſounds like *g* ſoft; it always begins a Syllable, and is put before Vowels and Diphthongs; as in, *John*, *James*, *Joſeph*, *July*, *June*, *jointure*, *jail*, *jailor*, *jaundice*, &c.

On K.

K in *Engliſh* is uſed to expreſs the hard Sound of *c*, before the Vowels *e* and *i*; as, *keep*, *kill*, &c.

K is omitted at the end of Words after *c*; as, *muſic*, *arithmetic*, *logic*. In the Beginning of Words it is almoſt ſilent before *n*; as, *knight*, *knack*; pronounce *night*, *nack*; *know*, *knowledge*, &c.

On L.

L in Words of one Syllable is double at the End of them; as in, *all*, *fall*, *well*, *will*, *tell*, *full*, &c.

If a Diphthong precede *l* final, ſingle *l* is then written; as, *fool*, *foul*, *ſoul*, *bowl*, &c. and alſo in Words compounded with *all*; as, *almoſt*, *always*, *almighty*, &c.

Single *l* is frequently written at the End of Words, of more Syllables than one; as, *dutiful*, *faithful*; except the Accent be laid on the laſt Syllable.

L is ſilent in, *alms*, *ſalve*, *calves*, *almond*, *Alnwick*, *Lincoln*, &c.—It ſounds like *r*, in, *Colonel*; pronounce, *Coronel*, or *Cornel*.

On M.

M ſounds *n* before *pt* in *accompt*; pronounce, *account*; it is ſilent in *compart*, *compartment*; pronounce, *copart*, *copartment*.

On N.

N is ſilent at the End of Words immediately after *m*, but is written to ſhew that the Word is a Derivative; as, *autumn*, *condemn*, *ſolemn*, &c. from *autumnus*, *condemno*, *ſolemnis*, &c.

On P.

P is not ſounded in the Beginning of a Word before *s*, or between *m* and *t*; as in, *pſalm*, *tempt*, *attempt*, *ſymptom*, *empty*, *exempt*, &c.

On Q.

Q, in its Sound, is always ſounded *ku*;
And ne'er is writ without a following *u*.

Q ſounds like *ku*, or *k*, and hath always *u* immediately after it, in Words derived from the *Latin*; as, *oblique*, *antique*, from *obliquus*, *antiquus*.

Words derived from the *French* for the moſt Part change *que* into *c* or *k*; as, *riſk*, *traffic*; from *riſque*, *traffique*.

On R.

R in ſome Words has a double Sound, and in others is ſcarcely heard; as in, *forage*, *courage*, *pariſh*, *periſh*; *worſted*, pronounce *wooſet*: This is but a bad Pronunciation, though it is uſed by ſome.*

On S.

When the Diphthong *ou* precedes *s* final, the *s* is not doubled; as, *virtuous*, *righteous*, &c. but Monoſyllables are for the moſt Part written with *ſs* final; as, *toſs*, *loſs*, *bliſs*, *bleſs*, &c.

S ſounds *z* in many Verbs, but in Nouns it has a hard hiſſing Sound; as, *to uſe*, *to abuſe*, *to refuſe*, &c. *uſe*, *abuſe*, *refuſe*, &c.

S before *i* and another Vowel ſounds *ſh*; as in, *Perſian*; it ſounds *zh* when one Vowel precedes it, and another follows; as in, *diviſion*, *deriſion*, *confuſion*, &c. and in ſome few, when two precede, and one follows; as in, *treaſure*, *meaſure*, *pleaſure*. In others it ſounds like *s* ſimple, or *z*.

S is not ſounded in *viſcount*, *iſland*, *Carliſle*. It generally ſounds hard at the Beginning of Words; as, *ſame*, *ſafe*, *ſavage*, &c.

S final is ſoft, in *his*, *hers*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*; it is alſo ſoft before *y* final; as, *roſy*, *poeſy*; alſo in *boſom*, *wiſdom*, *roſe*, *infuſe*, &c.—*As*, *has*, *was*, *herſe*, *verſe*, *worſe*, and ſome few others are excepted.

On T.

T ſounds *ſs* ſoft in ſome Words; as in, *buſtle*, *caſtle*, *thiſtle*, *whiſtle*, &c.

* Such Pronunciation has undoubtedly taken its Riſe from ſome of the finical Tribe, who are ready to think every Thing right which is new.

T is

T is ſounded like *tt*; as in, *city*, *Latin*, *patent*.

T ſounds like *ſh*, before *i*, and another Vowel; as in, *ſalvation*, *education*, *imitation*, *partial*; but if *s*, or *x* goes before *it*, or the Word be derived from one ending in *y*, it ſounds *t* proper; as, *mighty*, *mightier*, *commixtion*, *ſuggeſtion*.

T after a Conſonant in the ſame Syllable, in the ſecond and third Perſon of Verbs, and in the Plural of Names, ſounds its proper Sound; as in, *plaſtic*, *elaſtic*; *cities*, *duties*; *pitieſt*.—*N. B.* Theſe Verbs and Nouns end for the moſt Part in *y*.

It is alſo proper at the Beginning of Words; as, *tulip*, *title*, *total*, &c.

In moſt *Hebrew* Words *t* ſounds its proper Sound; as, *Shephatiah*, &c.

N. B. As *ci*, *ſi*, and *ti*, frequently ſound alike in many Derivatives; obſerve the following Rules: If the original Words end in *ce*, or *c* hard, then *ci* is uſed; as, *grace*, *gracious*; *muſic*, *muſician*: If they end in *de*, *s*, or *ſe*, then *ſi* is uſed; as, *perſuade*, *perſuaſion*; *confeſs*, *confeſſion*; *confuſe*, *confuſion*: But if with *t*, or *te*, then *ti* is uſed; as, *ſect*, *ſection*; *imitate*, *imitation*; ſome Words are excepted; as, *permit*, *permiſſion*; *ſubmit*, *ſubmiſſion*; *admit*, *admiſſion*, &c. &c.

On V.

V goes always before a Vowel, but does not follow one, except *e* ſilent be expreſſed or underſtood; as, *vaſt*, *vent*, *vend*, *live*, *love*, *lov'd* for *loved*.—It follows the Conſonants *l* and *r*; as, *calves*, *carve*, *carving*.

On W.

W is a Conſonant before a Vowel in the Beginning of a Word; as, *want*, *went*, *winter*, &c. But after *a*, *e*, *o*, it is a Vowel; as, *awl*, *bawl*; *hew*, *few*, *dew*; *how*, *now*, *vow*, &c.—It ſounds like *u*, and is uſed inſtead thereof, in the Termination of Syllables or Words.

On X.

X is a double Conſonant, and ſounds *gz* between two Vowels; as, *exaction*, *exaltation*; *kſh* before *i*, and another

ther Vowel; as, *fluxion*, *influxion*, *refluxion*. It ſounds *z* at the Beginning of Words of *Greek* Original; as, *Xenophon*, *Xerxes*, &c.

X is equivalent to *cs*, or *ks*; as, *wax*, *tax*, &c. pronounce, *wacs*, *taks*, &c.

On y.

Y is both a Vowel and a Conſonant; a Conſonant when it begins a Word or Syllable; as, *yes*, *yonder*, *yeſterday*: a Vowel in the Middle and end thereof; as, *mȳ*, *thȳ*, *Egȳpt*, *hȳmn*, *rhȳme*, &c. It ſounds like *i*, and is uſed inſtead thereof, in the Termination of Words, and before the Termination *ing*; as *marrying*, *burying*, &c. Before other Terminations *i* and not *y* is uſed; as, *beautiful*, *dutiful*, &c. and in Verbs *y* is changed into *ie*; as, *deny*, *denies*, *denied*; *tarry*, *tarries*, *tarried*, &c.

It ſounds like *i*, and is changed into *ie* in the plural Number; as, *armȳ*, *crȳ*, *enemȳ*; *armies*, *cries*, *enemies*.

On Z.

Z is a double Conſonant, and is equivalent to *ds*, tho' *d* is now ſilent; as, *zeal*, *zone*; pronounce, *dſeal*, *dſone*.

Z ſounds *zh*, or *ſh*, when one Vowel precedes, and two follow; as, *glazier*, *grazier*. In all other Caſes it ſounds *z* proper.

Z may go before or after any Vowel, but *never* immediately before or after a Conſonant.

On double Conſonants.

On Ch.

Ch ſounds *tch* in Words purely *Engliſh*; as in, *much*, *ſuch*, *rich*, &c. and in Words derived from the *French*; as, *chime*, *chance*, *charm*, *cheriſh*, &c.

Ch ſounds *k* in Words of *Greek* Extraction; as, *ſcheme*, *chaſm*, *Charon*, &c. It is ſilent, in *yacht*, *ſchiſm*, &c. They ſometimes ſound *qu*; as, *choir*; pronounce, *quire*.

Ch final takes *t* before it; as in, *catch*, *match*, *watch*, &c.—*Much*, *ſuch*, *rich*, *which*, &c. are excepted.

This is a Rule in which there are many Exceptions, more ſupported by Cuſtom than Propriety. If *ch* precede a Vowel,

a Vowel, it ſounds generally *k*; and if a Conſonant follows, it ſounds like *tch*; as, *arch-biſhop*, *arch-deacon*. Alſo before a Vowel; as, *cherubim*, *architect*. *Ch* ſounds *k* at the End of foreign Words; as, *Antioch*, *Baruch*, *Molech*, &c. alſo in, *chemiſt*, *choler*, *chaos*, *character*, &c. This Rule will comprehend all Words that belong to our Language, where *ch* is uſed, except ſuch as are rather *French* than *Engliſh*; as, *chevalier*, *capuchin*, *champaigne*; pronounce, *ſhevalier*, *capuſheen*, *ſhampane*.

On Gh.

Gh ſounds *g* hard at the Beginning of a Word, and *f* at the End of a Syllable after a Diphthong; as, *ghoſt*, *Ghent*; *cough*, *rough*, *laugh*.

Gh is ſounded like *ro* in ſome Names of Places: But this is uſing great Freedom with Language.

Gh is ſilent, in *high*, *nigh*, *ſigh*, &c.

On Ng.

Ng ſounds proper in the End of a Word; as, *king*, *ring*, *ſing*; *ngg* in the Middle of one; as, *finger*, *hunger*; pronounce, *fing-ger*, *hung-ger*.

On Ph.

Ph is ſilent, in, *phthyſic*, *phthyſical*, *phthiſis*; pronounce, *tiſic*, *tiſical*, *tiſis*.—Alſo, in, *phthiriaſis*, *phthartics*; pronounce, *thiriaſis*, *thartics*.

Ph are always founded like *f*, when they pertain to the ſame ſyllable; as, *philoſopher*, *epigraph*, *epitaph*, *Bēthphagē* (*Bēth-phă-gē*) Mark xi. 1. Matt. xxi. 1. They are ſounded diſtinct when they belong to different Syllables; as, *upholſterer*, *ſhepherd*. *Ph* ſounds *v*, in, *Stephen*,, *nephew*.

On Th.

Th have both a ſoft and a hard ſound; as in, *thy*, *thine*, *thoſe*; *thin*, *thunder*, *thank*, *think*, &c.

Th final is hard in many Words; as in, *bath*, *breath*, &c. It ſounds *t* in *thyme*.

On

On Wh.

Wh were always pronounced *hw* by our Anceſtors, and are ſtill pronounced ſo, except in ſome few Words, where *w* is dropped for the Sake of eaſier Pronunciation; as, *when*, *where*, *why*. They ſound *h*, in, *whole*, *whore*.*

On W.

W is ſilent in many Words; as, *anſwer*, *wrap*, *wretch*, *wrong*, *wrath*, *ſword*, *ſwooning*, &c.

* Though I have given theſe Rules to direct the Learner in uſing *double Conſonants*; yet, by Attention to the Rules concerning *ſingle Conſonants*, he will find very little Occaſion for them. I have only complied ſo far with cuſtom.

CHAP. III.

On double Vowels *or* Diphthongs.

M. WHAT is a *Diphthong?*

S. The Meeting of two Vowels in a Syllable.

M. How many *Diphthongs* are there?

S. Twenty; *aa*, *æ*, *ai*, *au*; *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *eo*, *eu*; *ie*; *oa*, *oe*, *œ*, *oi*, *oo*, *ou*; *ua*, *ue*, *ui* or *uy*, *uo*.

M. How are they divided?

S. Into proper and improper.

M. How many are proper?

S. Six;	*ai*, or *ay*;	*au*, or *aw*;	*ei*, or *ey*;	*eu*, or *ew*;	*oi*, or *oy*;	*ou*, or *ow*.

M. How many are improper?

S. All the reſt are improper ones.

M. What do you mean by a proper *Diphthong?*

S. A proper *Diphthong* is where each Vowel has an equal Share in the Sound; yet making but one Sound compounded of thoſe two Letters, and different from the other ſingle Vowels; as, *oi*, *ou*, &c.

M. What do you mean by an improper *Diphthong?*

S. An improper *Diphthong* is where the Sound of but one of the two Vowels is heard; as, *foe*, *toe*, *woe*, &c.

On the Sound of proper Diphthongs.*

Ai or *ay*.

Ai or *ay* ſound *a* long, in the Beginning of Words, and in ſeveral Monoſyllables; as, *āir*, *āid*, *ſāid*, *plāid*, *ſtāid*, *lāid*, *dāy*, *pāy*, *ſāy*, *clāy*, &c.

Exception 1. *Ai* is ſounded like *e* or *i* ſhort in the End of many Words before *n*; as, *mountain*, *fountain*, *villain*, *certain*; which are pronounced, *mounten*, *founten*, *villin*, *certin*.

Except. 2. *Ai* is no Diphthong in *Hebrew* Words; as, *Bebāi*, *Sināi*; nor when a Word ends in *ais*, or *aim*; as, *Lāis*, *Kirjathāim*, *Rephāim*, &c.

Au or *aw*.

Au or *aw* ſound like *a* broad; or as Foreigners ſound *a*, in *cāll*, *āll*; as, *bawd*, *laud*, *awl*, *cawl*, &c.

Exception: *Au* is no Diphthong in many proper Names derived from other Languages; as, *Archelāus*, *Staniſlāus*, *Capernāum Ageſilāus*; except *Paul*, *Saul*, &c.

Au ſounds *a* proper in *aunt*, *gauge*; read *ant*, *gage*.

Ei or *ey*.

Ei or *ey* are ſounded for the moſt Part as *a* long; as, *feign*, *reign*, *they*, *whey*.

Words derived from the *Greek* are excepted from this Rule; as, *atheiſm*, *polytheiſm*, *theiſt*.

Exception 1. They ſound *e* long, in, *decēive*, *concēive*, *recēipt*; and ſuch like.

Exception 2. They ſound proper, in, *neighbour*, &c.

Exception 3. They are no Diphthongs in Words compounded with *re*; as, *reimburſe*, *reiterate*, &c.

* *N. B.* A proper *Diphthong*, ſtrictly ſpeaking, is two Sounds uttered by one Impulſe of the Breath; as, *ei*, *oi*, &c. A real Diphthong may conſiſt of three Vowels as well as two; for, whenever two Sounds are expreſſed in one ſimple Breathing by a quick Tranſition from the one to the other, there is a Diphthong whether two or more Vowels be combined. There are few of this Sort in the *Engliſh* Language. I may ſay, according to Grammarians, there are none; for, ſuch are their Rules for pronouncing Vowels, when they happen to meet in a Syllable, that only one of them is ſounded. But in Spite of all the Rules of Grammarians, there are ſtill ſome few which revolt: For we ſay; *our*, *now*, *cow*, *laud*, *boil*, *toil*, *broil*; and not, *or*, *no*, *co*, *lad*, *bil*, *til*, *bril*. Ex-

Eu or *ew*.

Eu or *ew* are ſounded like *u* long; as in, *dew*, *few*, *new*, *deūce*, *pleūriſy*, *pleūritic*, &c.

Exception 1. *Ew* ſounds *o* long; as, *ſew*, *ſhew*, *Shrewſbury*; pronounce, *ſow*, *ſhow*, *Shrowſbury*.

Exception 2. *Eu* is always parted at the End of Words of *Greek* Original; as, *Bartimeus*, *Zaccheus*, *Timeus*.

Oi or *oy*.

Oi or *oy* ſound both Vowels, and never vary in Sound; as, *boil*, *toil*, *oyſter*, *boy*, *toy*.

Exception: *Oi* is no Diphthong in compounded Words; as, *coincident*, *coition*, &c.

Ou or *ow*.

Ou or *ow* ſound both Vowels; as, *louſe*, *mouſe*, *fowl*, *croud*; and *o* long, as in, *thōugh*, *flōw*, *ſōught*.

Exception: *Ou* ſounds like *oo*, in, *ſoup*, *could*, *would*, *ſhould*, &c. *Ow* is ſounded like *o* ſhort, at the End of Words of more than one Syllable; as, *follŏw*, *hollŏw*, &c. *allōw*, *avōw*, &c. are excepted.

Ou ſounds like *u* ſhort; as in, *troŭble*, *ſcoŭrge*, *roŭgh*, *enoŭgh*. &c. pronounce, *rŭff*, *enŭff*.

N. B. Enough, when it ſignifies a ſufficient Number, ſounds *enow*, and ſhould be written ſo.

On the Sound of improper Diphthongs.

The improper Diphthongs are ſo called, becauſe one of the two Vowels is ſilent, or ſcarcely heard in the PRONUNCIATION.

Aa.

Aa is a *Hebrew* Diphthong: It ſounds *a* long in the Beginning of a Word, and *a* ſhort in the End of one; as, *Aāron*, *Baāſha*, *Maāchah*; *Iſaăc*, *Canaăn*, &c. *Ba-al*, *Ga-al*, are excepted.

Æ and *œ*.

Æ and *œ* are not *Engliſh* Diphthongs; they ſound *e* long; as in, *Cæſar*, *œconomy*, *Phœnix*, &c.

Ea.

Ea ſounds generally like *e* long, or *ee*; as, *appēar*, *fēar*, *arrēar*, *bēam*, *ſēam*, &c.

Ea is no Diphthong in many Words; as, *Kadeſhbar-*

nea,

nea, genealogy, idea, beatitude, real, creation, preamble, vengeance, &c. &c.

Exception 1. It ſounds *e* ſhort, in, *ſwĕat, brĕaſt, brĕad, bĕard, rĕady,* and ſome others.

Exception 2. It is pronounced *a* long, in, *ſweār, beār, weār, peār,* &c.

Exception 3. It ſounds *a* ſhort; as, *heărken, heărt, heărty,* &c.

Exception 4. It ſounds *e* long in Monoſyllables; as, *flēa, pēa, ſēa, tēa,* &c.

Ee.

Ee ſounds *e* long; as in, *crēed, blēed, ſpēed, fēed, ſēed,* &c.

Eo.

Eo is pronounced *e* long in *pēople,* &c. ſhort *e*, in *jĕopardy, lĕopard, yĕoman;* ſhort *o*, in *Geŏrge, geŏmancy, geŏmetry, Geŏrgics,* &c.

Ie.

Ie ſound *e* long in *fiēld, ſhiēld, fiēnd*; *e* ſhort in *piĕrce, fiĕrce, friĕnd,* &c.

Exception 1. *Ie* is no Diphthong in *Hebrew* Words; as, *Abiēzer, Eliēzer,* &c.

Exception 2 *Ie* is no Diphthong in Words ending in *ed, eth,* and *er*; as, *died, applieth, dier, carrier.*

Exception 3. *Ie* are parted in moſt Words derived from the *Latin*; as, *orient, client, ſociety, variety, piety.*

Exception 4. *Ie* ſounds *i* long; as in, *līe,* to *līe*; *dīe,* to *dīe,* &c.

Oa.

Oa has the Sound of *o* long; as in, *clōak, ōar, yōak, bōat, cōat,* &c. and like *ai*, in, *goal, goaler*; pronounce, *jail, jailer,* which are better written ſo.

Oa is never written at the End of *Engliſh* Words; and is no Diphthong in *Hebrew* ones; as, *Gilbōa*; nor in Words compounded with *co*; as, *coadjutor, coaction,* &c.

Oe.

Oe ſounds *o* long; as in, *dōe, fōe, wōe, tōe,* &c. *Shoe* is excepted; pronounce, *ſhoo.*—

Oo.

Oo ſounds for the moſt Part like *ou* or *ow*, according to the Pronunciation of Foreigners; as, *fool*, *moon*, &c.

Exception 1. It ſounds *u* ſhort in *blood*, *foot*, *flood*, *ſoot*; which are pronounced, *blŭd*, *fŭt*, *flŭd*, *ſŭt*.

Exception 2. It is pronounced *o* long in ſome Words; as in, *door*, *floor*, *poor*.

Oo is no Diphthong in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, and *Latin* Words; for we read, *Booz*, *coos*, *cooperate*.

Ua.

Ua ſounds *a* ſhort; as in, *guărd*, *guărdian*, *quărry*, *quălity*, &c.

It ſounds *a* long, in, *quāke*, *quākers*, &c. &c.

Ue.

Ue ſounds *e* ſhort; as, *guĕſs*, *guĕſt*, *quĕſt*, *quĕll*, *quĕnch*, &c. *Quēry*, *to quēry*, &c. are excepted. It ſounds *u* long in many Words; as in, *dūe*, *rūe*, *glūe*, *hūe*, *accrūe*, *enſūe*, *retinūe*, *virtūe*, &c.

Ui

Ui ſounds *i* long; as in, *guīle*, *guīde*, *guīſe*; *i* ſhort; as in, *guĭld*, *buĭld*, *buĭlt*, *conduĭt*; *u* long, as in, *jūice*, *brūiſe*, *frūit*, *recrūit*, &c.

Exception. *Ui* is no Diphthong in foreign Words, ſuch as, *fruition*, *tuition*, *vacuity*, *genuine*, &c.

N. B. The Diphthongs *ua*, *ue*, and *ui*, harden the Sound of *g* (though *u* be ſilent) which, without it, would be ſoft; as in, *guărd*, *guĕſt*, *guĭlt*, *plāgue*, *rōgue*, *vōgue*, &c.

Uo.

Uo ſounds *o* long in ſome foreign Words; as in, *quōte*, *quōtient*, *quōrum*, &c. &c.

It ſounds *o* ſhort, in, *quŏndam*, *quŏdlibet*, &c. &c.

Theſe Rules, *if well attended to, will ſerve for Directions to the Reader to pronounce* Diphthongs, *which is the moſt difficult Thing in learning to ſpeak* Engliſh.

CHAP. IV.

On treble Vowels.

SOmetimes three *Vowels* meet in the ſame Syllable, and are called *Triphthongs*, though ſcarcely ever above one of them is ſounded.

M. How many treble Vowels are there? S. There

S. There are seven used in the *English* Language, *viz.* *eau*, *ieu* or *iew*, *ewe*, *uai* or *uay*, *uea*, *uee*, and *eye*.

On the Sound of treble Vowels.

Eau, *ieu*, or *iew*, and *ewe*, sound like *u* long; as in, *beaūty*, *beaūtiful*, *beaūtify*, *lieū*, *viewū*, *ewē*.——*Eau* sounds like *o* long; in, *beau*; pronounce *bo*; and, in the plural Number, with *x*, sounds *boze*.

Uai or *uay* sound like *a* long, in *quāil*, *quāint*, *quāintly*, *quāy*.

Uea and *Uee* sound *e* long, in *quēan*, *quēen*; and the seventh as *i* long; as, in *eye*.

N. B. The treble Vowels (used in the *English* Language) are mostly of *French* Original.

CHAP. V.

On Syllables.

SYllables are the Elements of Words.

M. What is a Syllable?

S. A perfect vocal Sound expressed by one Impulse of the Breath?

M. How is a Syllable formed?

S. By a Vowel itself, or a double Vowel, or by a Vowel and Consonant, or by a Consonant and a Vowel; as, *a*, *au*, *e*, *ei*, *al*, *el*; or, *la*, *lo*, *ro*, *am*, *ma*; for no Syllable, can be formed without a Vowel.

M. How are Syllables divided?

S. Into long and short; as, *fāte*, *făt*; *rāte*, *răt*, &c.

M. How is a long Syllable formed?

S. By a long Vowel or proper Diphthong by themselves, or joined with one or more Consonants; as *a*, in *all*; *oi*, in *oil*; *fā*, in *fāvour*; *fi*, in *fīne*, &c.

Syllables are generally long when they end in Vowels, and short when they end in Consonants; as, *fa*, in *fāvour*; *a*, in *măn*; *fi*, in *fīnest*; *fi*, in *fĭn*.

M. What is the Quantity of a Syllable?*

S. The Time in which it is pronounced.

M. What is Accent?

* Quantity belongs to the Genius and Idiom of Language, and even measures those Syllables on which the Accent is placed.

S. Ac-

S. Accent is the raiſing or depreſſing of the Tone, without lengthening or ſhortening the Syllable.

Our Grammarians have agreed to conſider this Streſs of the Voice as the Accent in *Engliſh*; and therefore the Accent and long Quantity coincide in our Language.—The ſingle Accent is ſhewn by this Mark (′) placed over a Syllable.—The double Accent (″) denotes, that a certain Letter in many Syllables, though wrote but once, is ſounded as if it were double, or wrote twice: Thus the Letters, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, &c. are ſounded double in the following Words; as, *Di″ligence*, *Fa″mily*, *A″nimal*, *Pa″radiſe*, &c. pronounce, *Dil-ligence*, *Fam-mily*, *An-nimal*, *Par-radiſe*, &c.

Rules of Quantity.

Rule 1. A long Syllable takes double the Time in pronouncing that a ſhort one doth; as, *fāme*, *ſhāme*; *căt*, *ſăt*, *făt*, *răt*, &c.

Rule 2. A Syllable long by Poſition, *i.e.* having a long Vowel, or long Diphthong in it, is raiſed, but not lengthened by the Accent; as, *ſhāmeful*, *bāneful*, *rāiſed*, *feigned*.

Rule 3. A Syllable ſhort by Poſition, *i.e.* having a ſhort Vowel or ſhort Diphthong in it, is ſharpened but not lengthened by the Accent, as *architect*, *heărty*, *heărken*, &c.

M. What are the Rules to be obſerved concerning Accent?

S. Theſe following.

Rule 1. Words derived from other Words of one Syllable, retain the Accent on the primitive Part; as, *blámeable*, *friéndly*, *ſínful*, &c.

Rule 2. Primitive Words of two Syllables, whether the Accent lies on the firſt or ſecond Syllable, retain it on the ſame Syllable in the derivative ones, even ſuppoſe the Words ſhould be twice derived; as, *mánagement*, *blúndering*, *bántered*, *fórtunately*, *compóſedneſs*, *comméndableneſs*, &c.

Rule 3. Derivatives and Words of two Syllables ending in *en*, *er*, *on*, *or*, *our*, *ure*, *ow*, *le*, *age*, have for the moſt part the Accent on the firſt Syllable; as, *mólten*, *gólden*, *gótten*, *rótten*, *tródden*, *órder*, *bórder*, *ſtránger*, *rán-*

ránger, mútton, bútton, dóctor, próctor, lábour, fávour, ínjure, vénture, bíllow, wíllow, fóllow, húmble, báttle, bóttle, trífle, bóggle, líttle, ámple, bággage, póttage, dótage, ſávage, &c.

Exception 1. *Defér, prefér, refér, infér, intér*; *allów, avów, endów, belów, beſtów*, are excepted.

Exception 2. Syllables which end in *e* final, generally take the Accent on the laſt Syllable; as, *premíſe, demíſe, impúte, repúte, confúte*, &c.

Rule 4. Nouns or Verbs which end in a Diphthong have the Accent on the laſt Syllable; as, *avâil, prevâil, revéal, concéal, frontíer, appéaſe, appláuſe*.

Rule 5. Verbs of two Syllables, that terminate in two Conſonants, are accented on the laſt Syllable; as, *conténd, comménd, deſcénd, conſént, depárt, reſórt*, &c.

Rule 6. Words of one Syllable, which are compounded with a Prepoſition, retain the Accent on the primitive Part; as, *abſólve, adhére, abjúre*, &c.

Rule 7. Words of two Syllables, which have two Vowels parted, have always the Accent on the firſt Syllable; as, *quíet, ríot, réal, líar, rúin, bías, tríal, vial*, &c. The Word *creáte* is excepted.

Rule 8. Words of three Syllables ending in *ous, al, nce, ent, ate, ude, dy, fy*, and *ogue*, have the Accent on the firſt Syllable; as, *ſpúrious, ſpécious, ódious*; *cómical, chrónical, áudience, coúntenance*; *cóntinent, éminent, própagate, múltitude, mágnitude, plénitude; mélody, mónody, pſálmody, grátify*; *prólogue, épilogue, démagogue*, &c.*

Rule 9. Polyſyllables, ending in *ary* and *ory*, have the Accent on the firſt Syllable; as, *ſólitary, órdinary, dórmitory, óratory*, &c.

Rule 10. Words ending in *logy, nomy, tomy, graphy, ical, tical, ety, ity, ſion, tion, cial, tial*, have the Accent on the laſt Syllable but two, in all Polyſyllables, with theſe Terminations, or the Syllable next to theſe Terminations.

* Words comprehended under the firſt Rule of Accents, and Words of three Syllables derived from the *French*; as, *debauchée, magazine, repartée, acquiéſce, chevaliér*, are excepted from this rule.

Rule

Rule 11. Words ending in *ic* have the Accent on the penult or laſt Syllable but one; as, *epidémic*, *angélic*, *emphátic*: Likewiſe Polyſyllables in *tor*, as *commentátor*, *dedicátor*, *perpetrátor*; but Polyſyllables, ending in *ous*, have the Accent on the laſt Syllable but two; as, *notórious*, *ceremónious*, *parſimónious*, *labórious*, *inglórious*, &c.

Rule 12. Words of ſix Syllables are frequently twice accented, *viz.* on the firſt and fourth; as, *únſatisfactory*, *díſſatisfáction*, &c.

Rule 13. Many Names and Verbs of two Syllables, which are ſpelled with the ſame Letters, are differently accented. —The Accent in Names is placed on the firſt Syllable; but on the laſt in Verbs; as, in the following Examples:

Names.	Verbs.	Names.	Verbs.
An *áccent*	to *accént*	an *óbject*	to *objéct*
ábſent	to *abſént*	a *pre"ſent*	to *preſént*
cément	to *cemént*	a *re"bel*	to *rebél*
a *cóllect*	to *collect*	a *ſúbject*	to *ſubjéct*
a *Cónvert*	to *convért*	a *tórment*	to *tormént*
fréquent	to *frequént*	an *únit*	to *unite*, &c.

C H A P. VI.

On Spelling.

M. WHAT is Spelling?

S. Spelling is the right Diviſion of Words into Syllables; as, in ſpelling the Words *babble*, *happineſs*, we ſay, *b-a-b- bab- b-l-e- ble- babble*; *h-a-p- hap- p-i-pi- happi- n-e-ſ-s- neſs- happineſs*: Hence the Words are firſt divided into their Parts, and then put together again.

M. How do you know how many Syllables there are in Words?

S. From the Number of Vowels that are in them.

M. Are there always as many Syllables in a Word as there are Vowels?

S. Always unleſs two Vowels meet and form a Diphthong, or *e* be ſilent in the End thereof.

* *M.* What are the proper Rules to direct us in Spelling?

S. The

* I have placed the Rules for Spelling after thoſe of Quantity and Ac-

S. The following.

Rule 1. A Consonant between two Vowels is joined with the last; as, *abate*, *abase*, *animate*; &c. except *x*, which is always joined to the former.

Rule 2. Two Consonants between two Vowels, which are not together proper to begin a Word, are divided in Spelling; as, *abbess*, *absorb*, *arrogate*, &c.

Rule 3. When two or three Consonants meet, which are proper to begin a Word, they are joined to the last; as, *abstinence*, *prostrate*, *supreme*, *destructive*, &c.

Rule 4. When three or four Consonants meet between two Vowels, which are not proper to begin a Word, the first always goes to the first Syllable; as, *abbreviate*, *apprehend*, *approach*, *demonstrate*, *offspring*, *obscure*, *surprize*, &c.

Rule 5. Two Vowels, not forming a Diphthong, must be divided; as, *li-ar*, *li-on*, *ri-ot*, *ru-in*, &c.

Rule 6. Compound and derivative Words must be spelled separately by themselves, unless the Sound or Sense of the Words be spoiled; and if this happens, in the Division of such Words, they must be divided according to the above Rules.

M. What is a compound Word?

S. A Word made up of two Words; as, *him-self*; or a Word and a Preposition; as, *un-kind*.

M. What is a derivative Word?

S. A Word derived from another; as, *read-ing* from *read*; *know-ing* from *know*.

Rule 7. Derivatives ending in *y*, as, *crafty*, *worthy*, and such Words as end in *e*, and lose it before the Termination, as *write*, *writest*, must be spelled by the common Rules: But if the Termination begins with a Consonant, and sometimes before the Vowel *a*, the final *e*

Accent, because it would appear necessary, that the Power of Syllables should be known before the Division and distinct Separation of them are learned. The Power of Vowels, and the Quantity of Syllables, do form the proper Expression of Words; and should, one would think, be necessary to be learned before Spelling, which is only an Effect of our understanding Quantity and Accent.

is

is retained; as, *advance-ment*, *abate-ment*, *advise-able*, *change-able*, &c.

Rule 8. The Terminations *cial*, *tial*, *cian*, *sion*, *tion*, should not be parted in Spelling, for in good Poetry they never count more than one single Syllable; and the *ci*, *si*, and *ti* (as before directed) are sounded like *sh*, except when *ti* has *s* or *x* immediately preceeding it; as, *question*, *suggestion*, *commixtion*.—*N. B. Ch*, *ph*, *sh*, *th*, and *wh*, are seldom parted in Spelling.

On PUNCTUATION.

POinting is the right dividing of a Sentence by so many Stops, to direct the Reader to keep Time, and read with Propriety. It depends much on the Ear, and every Person will point according to the Grossness or Fineness of his Ear. What rational Pointing is, is not easy to say, for in Spite of all Rules which have been given, every Person takes his own Way.

The Marks used in Pointing, which rightly divide a Sentence, and direct the Reader in the Understanding of it, are these:

The Comma,	thus marked	,
The Semicolon,		;
The Colon,		:
The Period, or Full-stop,		.

The exact Distinction between the Colon and Semicolon, seems to be little regarded:—Nor is it very material.

Besides these Marks, which distinguish the Members of a Sentence, there are others which are used when a Question is asked, or an Exclamation used. There is also a Parenthesis, when a Thought is brought in by the bye.

They are thus marked:	Interrogation	?
	Exclamation	!
	Parenthesis	()

There are other usual Marks in Writing; such as,—

1. Accent (´) placed over a Vowel to shew the Tone or Stress of the Voice in pronouncing the Syllable.

2. Apostrophe (') a Comma at the Head of Letters, shewing that some Letter, or Letters are left out for quicker Pronunciation; as, *I'll* for *I will*, *wou'd'st* for *wouldest*, *sha'n't* for *shall not*, *ne'er* for *never*.

3. Asterism (*) a Star, which points out some Remark in the Margin, or at the Foot of the Page.

4. Breve (˘) is a crooked Mark over a Vowel, and denotes that it sounds short.

5. Caret (^) is placed underneath the Line, and shews that some

ſome Letter, Word, or Sentence, is left out by Miſtake, and muſt be taken in exactly at the Mark.

6 Circumflex (^) which is the ſame in Shape as the Caret, but is always placed over ſome Vowel of a Word, to denote a long Syllable; as, *Eu-phrâ-tes*.

7. Diaereſis (¨) which is two Points placed over two Vowels in a Word, to ſhew they are not a Diphthong, and parts them into two Syllables.

8. Hyphen (-) which is a ſtrait Mark acroſs at the End of a Line, denoting that the Syllables of a Word are parted, and that the Remainder of it is at the Beginning of the next Line. It is alſo uſed in compound Words, and Names of Countries, Towns, or Offices; as, *Ale-houſe*, *Inn-keeper*, *South-Britain*, *North-Britain*, *Attorney-General*, &c. It alſo denotes the Omiſſion of *m*, or *n*; as, *nothing is more commendable thã fair writing*.

9. Index (☞) which is the Forefinger pointing, to ſignify that the Paſſage, is very remarkable againſt which it is placed.

10. Obeliſk (†) or thus (‡) is uſed to refer the Reader to the Margin. In Dictionaries it commonly ſhews a Word to be obſolete.

11. Paragraph (¶) which comprehends ſeveral Sentences under one Head or Subject.

12 Bracketts [ ] which include Words or Sentences of the ſame Signification with thoſe they are joined to, and may be uſed in their Stead.

13. Quotation (") or double inverted Comma at the Beginning of the Line, which ſhews that a Paſſage is quoted out of an Author in his own Words.

14. Section (§) or Diviſion, is uſed in ſubdividing of a Chapter, or Book, into leſſer Parts, or Portions.

15. Parallels (‖) and ſometimes Letters or Figures, thus (a), (1), or thus [a], refer to ſome Note or Remark in the Margin, or at the Foot of the Page.

16. A Brace (⁓) is uſed by poetical Writers at the End of a Triplet, or three Lines, which rhyme to each other.

ETYMOLOGY.

PART II.

M. WHAT is Etymology?

S. That Part of Grammar which treats of the nature and properties of Words.

M. How many Kinds of Words or Parts of Speech are there?

S. Eight: *Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Prepoſition, Interjection, Conjunction.*

M. How are they divided?

S. Into *Declinable* and *Indeclinable.*

M. How many are *Declinable?*

S. Four; *Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle.*

M. How many are *Indeclinable?*

S. Likewiſe four; *Adverb, Prepoſition, Interjection, Conjunction.*

CHAP. I.

On NOUNS.

M. WHAT is a *Noun?*

S. A Noun is that Part of Speech, which ſignifies the Name or Quality of any Thing; as, *man, good.*

A Noun is either Subſtantive or Adjective.

A Subſtantive is that which ſignifies the Name of a Thing; as, *man, tree, river,* &c.

An Adjective Noun is that which ſignifies an accident, quality, or property of a thing; as, *white, black, light, heavy,* &c.

A Subſtantive may be diſtinguiſhed from an Adjective theſe two Ways: 1. A Subſtantive can ſtand in a Sentence without an Adjective, but an Adjective cannot without a Subſtantive; for we may ſay, *a Stone falls;* but we cannot ſay, *heavy falls.* 2. If the Word Thing

be joined with an Adjective, it makes Sense; but if it be joined with a Substantive, it makes Nonsense. We say, *a good Thing*, *a white Thing*; but we do not say, *a man Thing*, *a beast Thing*.

A Substantive Noun is divided into proper and common.

A proper Noun is that which agrees to one particular Thing of a Kind; as, *Virgil*, a Man's Name; *Mary*, the Name of a Woman; *England*, *London*, the *Thames*.

An appellative Substantive, or common Name, is that which agrees to a whole Kind of Things; as, *Man*, *Woman*, *Kingdom*, *City*, *River*.

When a proper Name is applied to many, it becomes an Appellative; as, *the Twelve Cæsars*: For the Name *Cæsar* became common to all the Roman Emperors.

When two Names are compounded into one, the former takes to itself the Nature of an Adjective; as, *a Sea-Fish*, or *a Fish of the Sea*; *a River-Fish*, or *a Fish of the River*; *a Gold-Ring*, or *a Ring made of Gold*, &c.

M. How many Accidents have Nouns?

S. These four, *Gender*, *Number*, *Case*, and *Article*.

M. What is *Gender?*

S. The Distinction of Sex, or the Difference between Male and Female in all living Creatures; as, *Man*, *Woman*; *Husband*, *Wife*; *Batchelor*, *Maid*; *King*, *Queen*; *Lord*, *Lady*; *Father*, *Mother*; *Uncle*, *Aunt*; *Brother*, *Sister*; *Boy*, *Girl*; *Cock*, *Hen*, &c.

Rules *of* Gender.

Rule 1. All the Names of Things Male are of the masculine Gender; as, *Horse*, *Bull*, *Cock*, &c.

Rule 2. All Names of Things Female are of the feminine Gender; as, *Mare*, *Cow*, *Hen*, &c.

Rule 3. When a Name by itself expresseth either Sex, it hath another joined with it to shew the Distinction; as, a *Man-servant*, a *Maid-servant*, a *Cock-sparrow*, a *Hen-sparrow*, a *He-goat*, a *She-goat*, &c.

Rule 4. Many Nouns ending in *ess*, and a few in *ix*, are of the feminine Gender; as, *Jewess*, *Jewish*, *mistress*, *adulteress*, *dutchess*, *heiress*, *governess*, *empress*, *actress*, *poetess*, *lioness*, &c. *executrix*, *administratrix*, &c.

Rule 5. Things without Life are said to be of the neuter Gender; as, *a Stone*, &c. unless when such Words are

are taken in a perſonal or figurative Senſe; as, *Death is common to us all*; he *ſpares neither Poor nor Rich*; *the Earth is the Mother of Man*; ſhe *brings forth Food*, &c.

On Number.

M. How many Numbers are there?

S. Two: The Singular and Plural; the Singular, when one Thing is ſignified; and the Plural, when more than one Thing is expreſſed; as, *man*, *men*; *wife*, *wives*; *tree*, *trees*; *ſin*, *ſins*, &c.

Rules *concerning* Number.

Rule 1. The plural Number is formed by adding *s* to the ſingular; as, *boy*, *boys*; *girl*, *girls*, &c.

Exception. When the ſingular Number ends in *ch*, *ſh*, *ſs*, or *x*, the plural is formed by adding *es*; as, *church*, *churches*; *bruſh*, *bruſhes*; *witneſs*, *witneſſes*; *box*, *boxes*, &c.

Rule 2. Words ending in *f* and *fe* form the Plural, by changing *f* and *fe* into *ves*; as, *calf*, *calves*; *ſelf*, *ſelves*; *half*, *halves*; *thief*, *thieves*; *wife*, *wives*, &c.

Exception 1. Some Words ending in *f* and *ff*, form the Plural by adding *s*; as, *hoof*, *hoofs*; *roof*, *roofs*; *grief*, *griefs*; *dwarf*, *dwarfs*; *muff*, *muffs*; *ſtaff* has *ſtaves*.

Exception 2. Some Names have alſo their Plural in *en*; as, *man*, *men*; *ox*, *oxen*; *child*, *children*; *brother*, *brothers*, or *brethren*, &c. which laſt is ſeldom uſed but in Sermons, or in a burleſque Senſe.

Rule 3. Nouns ending in *y* form the Plural by changing *y* into *ies*; as, *cherry*, *cherries*; *fairy*, *fairies*; *berry*, *berries*; *gallery*, *galleries*; *enemy*, *enemies*, &c.

Note, *Die*, *dice*; *gooſe*, *geeſe*; *foot*, *feet*; *tooth*, *teeth*; *mouſe*, *mice*; *louſe*, *lice*; *penny*, *pence*; *ſow*, *ſows*, and *ſwine*; *cow*, *cows*, and *kine*; &c. are irregular.

Exception 1. Some Words are alike in both Numbers; as, *deer*, *ſheep*; &c. which are diſtinguiſhed by the Article (*a*) or the Number *one* before the ſingular Number; as, *a deer*, or *one deer*; *a ſheep*, or *one ſheep*, &c.

Exception 2. Whatever Nature or Art hath formed double, wants the ſingular Number; as, *aſhes*, *bowels*, *bellows*, *breeches*, *entrails*, *lungs*, *ſciſſars*, *ſnuffers*, *tongs*, *wages*, *Alps*, *annals*, *calends*, *ides*, *nones*, &c.

Rule 4. Names of *Men*, *Mountains*, and *Rivers*, for the moſt Part, have no plural Number; as, *James*, *John*, *Thomas*; *Ingleborough*, *Chiviot*; the *Thames*, *Tyne*, *Humber*, &c.

Names of *Virtues*, *Vices*, *Habits*, *Herbs*, *Metals*, *Spices*, *Liquids*, &c. and moſt Kinds of *Grain*, want the plural Number; as, *patience*, *malice*, *gluttony*, *drunkeneſs*; *gold*, *ſilver*; *ſage*, *dittany*; *wax*, *pitch*, *glue*; *wheat*, *rye*, *barley*, *darnel*, &c.

From *Spices* are excepted *Cloves* and *Nutmegs*; and from Herbs, *Coleworts*, *Leeks*, *Artichokes*, *cabbages*, and *Nettles*.

N. B. *Oats*, *tares*; *pea*, *peas*; *bean*, *beans*, are excepted.

Exception: Proper Names ſometimes become Plurals, by ſome remarkable *Deed* or *Action* of an Individual; as, *Warriors* are called *Alexanders*; *wiſe Men*, *Solomons*; *chaſte Women*, *Lucretias*; &c.

Words originally *Latin* or *French* form their Plural as in the Original; as, *phænomenon*, *phænomena*; *erratum*, *errata*, &c.

On Cases.

M. How many *Caſes* are there?

S. Six: *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accuſative*, *Vocative*, and *Ablative*.

N. B. The *Engliſh* Language, properly ſpeaking, has no *Caſes*; becauſe there is no Alteration made in the Words themſelves, as in the *Latin*: but inſtead thereof we uſe ſome little Words called *Particles*.

The *Nominative* Caſe is that wherein we barely name the Thing, and is known by the Particle *the*, or *a*; as, *the Man*, *a Houſe*, &c.

The *Genitive* Caſe is that which denotes Property or Poſſeſſion, and is known by the Particle (*of*); as, *the Wiſdom of Solomon*; *the Eloquence of Cicero*, &c.

The *Dative* Caſe denotes the giving or doing of ſomething to a Perſon or Thing; and is known by the Particle (*to*); as, *I give a Book to the Maſter*, &c.

The *Accuſative* Caſe is that which immediately follows the Verb, and is the Subject of its Action or Affirmation; as, *I love the Maſter*; *I Read the Book*; *I make a Pen*, &c.

The

The *Vocative* Case is that which calls upon a Person, or thing, and is known by the Exclamation (*O!*); as, *O Master! How manifold are thy Works, O Lord!* &c.

The *Ablative* Case is known by the Prepositions, *in, with, through, for, from, by, than,* &c. as, In *the Beginning God created the Heaven and the Earth: And God divided the Light* from *the Darkness,* &c.

Note. The Nominative and Vocative are sometimes call'd the Right Cases; and the *rest*, the oblique Cases.

M. How are Nouns declined?

S. After the following Manner.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. *a King.*	Nom. *Kings.*
Gen. *a King's** or *of a King.*	Gen. *of Kings.*
Dat. *to a King.*	Dat. *to Kings.*
Acc. *a King.*	Acc. *Kings.*
Voc. *O King.*	Voc. *O Kings.*
Abl. *by a King.*	Abl. *by Kings.*

On Article.

M. What is the Use and Signification of *Article?*

S. It is used before a *Substantive,* to determine its Signification more particularly; as, *Man,* a Man, or *some Man.*

M. How many Articles are there in the *English* Language?

S. Two, *a* and *the.*

Rules *concerning* Articles.

Rule 1. *A* is written before a Word beginning with a Consonant: But if the Word begins with a Vowel or

* The Genitive Singular is most commonly (and indeed most elegantly) expressed by s, with an Apostrophe (') added to the Noun; as, *the King's Power, for the Power of the King; Man's Nature, for the Nature of Man,* &c.

The *Genitive* Plural is often formed by adding an Apostrophe after s; as, the *Lords' House,* the *Stationers' Arms*; for the *House of Lords,* &c. The *Possessive* Sign is often omitted in both Numbers; as, *Priamus Daughter,* or *Venus Temple*; *Mens Works,* the *Apostles Creed*; &c. — *Charles's Horse, St. James's Park,* are excepted.

Note, The *Nominative* and *Accusative* Cases are only different in their Signification, and Situation; but not in their Terminations, as in *Latin* and *Greek.*

h, if the *h* is not ſounded, then *a* is changed into *an*; as, *an Aſs*, *an Apple*, *an Eye*, *an Hour*.

Exception 1. When *h* is ſounded, *a* is uſed without *n*; as, *a Hand*, *a Hare*, *a Hart*.

Exception 2. *A* is an Article of Number, and ſignifies one; as, *a Man*, i. e. *one Man*; *an Hour*, i. e. *one Hour*.

Rule 2. *A* or *an* denotes that a general Word is applied to ſome individual Thing or Perſon in a large Senſe, without telling what Perſon or Thing we mean; as, *a Man*, i. e. *any Man*; *a Horſe*, i. e. *any Horſe*; *a Church*, i. e. *any Church*.

Rule 3. *A* or *an* is only put before Words of the ſingular Number; for, we do not ſay, *a Women*, *a Men*; but *the Women*, *the Men*.

Rule 4. The Article *the* is demonſtrative, and denotes a particular Perſon or Thing; as, *the Man*, *the Horſe*, *the Church*, *the Town*, *the Sword*, *the Truth*, &c.

Rule 5. The Article *the* is written before the ſingular and plural Number; as, *the Man*, *the Men*; *the Horſe*, *the Horſes*; *the Aſs*, *the Aſſes*, &c.

Rule 6. Proper Names of Ships, Rivers, Mountains, *&c.* when a Subſtantive is underſtood, have the Article *the* before them; as, *the Thunder*, a Ship ſo called; *the Thames*; *the Alps*; ſignifying *the River Thames*, and *the Mountains* called *the Alps*.

MONUMENT *in* Memory *of the* Battle *of* Blenheim.

Upon *the tow'ring Alps* ſublimeſt Height,
Where *the cragg'd Rocks* look'd down upon *the Clouds*,
A Grecian Altar to Alcides ſmokes,
Stiff with eternal Ice, and hid in Snow,
That fell a thouſand Centuries ago:
The Mountain ſtands, nor can *the riſing Sun*
Unfix her froſts, and teach them how to run.—*Addiſon*.

Rule 7. The Article *the* ſometimes gives the Force of proper Names to common ones, and points out the Eminence of the Character of the Noun it is joined with; as, *the City*, for London; *the Speaker*, for *the Speaker* of *the House* of Commons; and *the Poet*, for Homer.

Exception 1. Articles are never put before Pronouns, or proper Names of Men, Women, or Kingdoms; unleſs when we ſay, *the Howards*, *the Piercies*, *the Stuarts*, &c.

&c. as denoting ſome particular Eminence in thoſe Names.

Exception 2. Articles are but ſeldom uſed before the Names of Virtues and Vices; or before the Names of Metals, Herbs, *&c.* We do not ſay, *a James*, *a Charles*, *the James*, *the Charles*, *a Mary*, or *the Mary*; nor is it proper to ſay *an England*, *the England*; or to ſay, *a Gold*, *a Silver*: But, we ſay, *the Gold* and *the Silver*.

Rule 8. The Article *the* is ſometimes ſet before Adjectives, but it is by Reaſon of ſome Name expreſſed or underſtood; as, *George the Third*; that is, *the Third King of England*; *Alexander the Great*; that is, *the Great King*, or *the Great Alexander*.

CHAP. II.

On ADJECTIVES.

M. WHAT is an Adjective?

S. An Adjective is a Word added to a Noun, to Denote the Quality or property of it; as, *good*, *bad*, *wiſe*, *fooliſh*.

M. Have *Engliſh* Adjectives any Grammatic Variations of *Caſe*, *Gender*, or *Number*, as thoſe of the *Greek* and *Latin* have?

S. No; but they have Variations for the Purpoſes of Compariſon; and theſe are called in Grammar, *the Degrees of Compariſon*.

M. How many Degrees of Compariſon are there?

S. There are three; the *poſitive*, the *comparative*, and *ſuperlative*.

The Poſitive is that Degree which only mentions the Quality; as, *hard*, *ſoft*, &c.

Note, The *Poſitive*, properly ſpeaking, is no degree of Compariſon; for it does not compare things together: However it is accounted one, becauſe the other two are founded upon, and formed from it.

The Comparative raiſes the Quality; as, *harder*, *ſofter*, *wiſer*, &c.

The Superlative raiſes it to the higheſt Pitch poſſible; as, *hardeſt*, *ſofteſt*, *wiſeſt*, &c.

Rules

Rules for forming the Degrees of Comparison.

Rule 1. Adjectives of one Syllable are usually compared by *er* and *est*; but sometimes also by prefixing *more*, *very* or *most*, *less* and *least*,* to the Positive; as,

wise	*wiser*	*wisest*
——	*more wise*	*very* or *most wise*
——	*less wise*	*least wise*

Rule 2. Adjectives of two Syllables do not always admit of Comparison by *er* and *est*, but in general are compared by *more*, *very* or *most*, *less* and *least*; as,†

Wicked	*more wicked*	*very* or *most wicked*
Loving	*more loving*	*very* or *most loving*
Careful	*less careful.*	*least careful*

Rule 3 Adjectives of more than two Syllables do not admit of Comparison by *er* and *est*, but are compared by *more*, *very* or *most*, *less* and *least*; as,

benevolent	*more benevolent*	*very* or *most benevolent*
commendable	*more commendable*	*very* or *most commendable*
generous	*less generous*	*least generous*

M. Are not some Words irregular in the Forms of Comparison?

S. These following are irregular.

Good, better, best	*Little, less, least*
Bad, worse, worst	*many* or *much, more, most*
Before, former, first	*near, nearer, nearest, next,* &c.

M. Can all Adjectives be compared?

S. Some Adjectives cannot be compared, because their Significations do not admit Increase; as *all, each, every, any, some, one, two,* &c.

Note, The Word *more* before a *Comparative,* and *most* before a *Superlative,* make a great Impropriety in Language: for, we do not say, *more better,* or *most best.*

M.

* Less and least are used in Comparison by Diminution, as above.

† These Adjectives generally terminate in *ain, ate, ive, al, ed, ous, ant, ent, ish, dy, fy, ble, ry, less, ly, ky, my, id, ing, some, ful, ny, py.*

M. Are Adverbs compared ?

S. Some Adverbs admit of Comparison ; as, *up*, *upper*, *uppermost* ; *above*, *over*, *overmost* ; *oft*, *oftener*, *oftest* ; *behind*, *hinder*, *hindermost* ; *beneath*, *nether*, *nethermost*.

CHAP. III.

On PRONOUNS.

M. WHAT is a Pronoun ?

S. Pronoun is a Part of Speech which is used instead of a Noun, and supplies the want of a proper one; as, instead of saying, *I* John *did it* ; I say, *I did it* ; and instead of saying, *thou* James *didst it* ; I say, *thou didst it* ; and instead of saying, *he* Thomas *did it* ; I say, *he did it*.

Pronouns are of five Sorts ; the *Personal*, the *Possessive*, the *Relative*, the *Interrogative*, and the *Demonstrative*.

The *Personal* Pronouns are Noun Substantives denoting Objects, as distinguished by their Situation in Discourse.

The *Possessive* Pronouns are Adjectives derived from the *Personal* Pronouns.

The *Relative* Pronouns represent *Persons* or *Things*.

The *Interrogative* Pronouns are the Relatives *who*, *what*, and *which*, when used in asking Questions.

The *Demonstrative* Pronouns are *this*, and *that*, and are so called, because they particularly point out the Person or Thing we mean ; as, *that* Man, *this* Woman, *this* Book.

M. How many Pronouns are there ?

S. Twenty-two; namely, *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *this*, *that*, *who*, *which*, *what*, *my*, *mine*, *thy*, *thine*, *his*, *hers*, *our*, *ours*, *your*, *yours*, *their*, *theirs*.

M. How many *Personal* Pronouns are there ?

S. Five; *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, and *it* ; and these, being Substantives, are declined as such.

M.

M. How are they declined?

S. After the following Manner.

Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
Nom. *I*,	Nom. *we*,	Nom. *He*,	Nom. *they*,
Gen. *of me*,	Gen. *of us*,	Gen. *of him*,	Gen. *of them*,
Dat. *to me*,	Dat. *to us*,	Dat. *to him*,	Dat. *to them*,
Acc. *me*,	Acc. *us*,	Acc. *him*,	Acc. *them*,
Voc. ——	Voc. ——	Voc. ——	Voc. ——
Abl. *by me*.	Abl. *by us*.	Abl. *by him*.	Abl. *by them*.

Singular.	Pural.	Singular.	Plural.
Nom. *Thou*,	Nom. *ye* or *you*,	Nom. *she*,	Nom. *they*,
Gen. *of thee*,	Gen. *of you*,	Gen. *of her*,	Gen. *of them*,
Dat. *to thee*,	Dat. *to you*,	Dat. *to her*,	Dat. *to them*,
Acc. *thee*,	Acc. *you*,	Acc. *her*,	Acc. *them*,
Voc. *O thou*,	Voc. *O ye*, or *O you*,	Voc. ——	Voc. ——
Abl. *by thee*.	Abl. *by you*.	Abl. *by her*.	Abl. *by them*.

Singular.	
Nom. *it*,	Plural as above.
Gen. *its*, * or *of it*,	
Dat. *to it*,	
Acc. *it*,	
Voc. ——	
Abl. *by it*.	

The Declenſion *of the* Relatives.

Singular & Plural.	Singular & Plural.	Singular & Plural.
Nom. *who*,	Nom. *which*,	Nom. *what*,
Gen. *whoſe*,* or *of whom*,	Gen. *of which*,	Gen. *of what*
Dat. *to whom*,	Dat. *to which*,	Dat. *to what*,
Acc. *whom*,	Acc. *which*,	Acc. *what*,
Voc. ——	Voc. ——	Voc. ——
Abl. *by whom*,	Abl. *by which*.	Abl. *by what*.

The Demonſtrative Pronouns *this*, and *that*, &c. often ſtand alone, to denote an Object; and when ſo, they may be conſidered as Subſtantives, and declined as ſuch.

Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
Nom. *this*,	Nom. *theſe*,	Nom. *that*,	Nom. *thoſe*,
Gen. *of this*,	Gen. *of theſe*,	Gen. *of that*,	Gen. *of thoſe*,
Dat. *to this*,	Dat *to theſe*,	Dat. *to that*,	Dat. *to thoſe*,
Acc. *this*,	Acc. *theſe*,	Acc. *that*,	Acc. *thoſe*,
Voc. *O this*,	Voc. *O theſe*,	Voc. *O that*,	Voc. *O thoſe*,
Abl. *by this*.	Abl. *by theſe*.	Abl. *by that*.	Abl. *by thoſe*.

* *Whoſe* and *its* are often Genitives, inſtead of, *of whom*, and *of it*.

RULES *concerning* Adjective Pronouns.

Rule. 1. Adjective Pronouns are called Relative and Demonstrative; as, *this*, *that*; *who*, *which*, *what*; or Possessive; as, *my*, *mine*; *thy*, *thine*; *his*, *hers*, *our*, *ours*; *your*, *yours*; *their*, *theirs*.

Rule 2. *This*, in the plural Number makes *these*; and *that* makes *those*; as, *this* Man, *these* Men; *that* Man, *those* Men.

This points to any thing near or present; and *that* to things remote, or absent.

Rule 3. Adjective Pronouns, when no Question is asked, are Relatives; such as, *he*, *this*, *that*, *who*, *whom*, &c. as, Take thy only Son Isaac, *whom* thou lovest, &c.

The Lord is far from the Wicked: but *he* heareth the Prayer of the Righteous.

Rule 4. *What*, *which*, *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *this* and *that*, when a Question is asked, are *Interrogatives*; as, *What* shall we do? *Which* of you convinceth me of Sin? *Whose* is this Image and Superscription.

Rule 5. The Pronoun *who* is used when we speak of Persons; *which* and *what* are used when we speak of Things; as, we trust in the living God, *who* is the Saviour of all Men; especially of those *who* believe. Follow peace, with all Men, and holiness, without *which* no man shall see the Lord, &c. &c.

Exception. *Which* and *what* are also used when Persons are expressed or understood; as, *which* of you convinceth me of Sin? *What man* is he that feareth the Lord, him shall he teach in the way that He shall choose. *Ps.*

Rule 6. The Pronouns, *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *our*, *your*, *their*, are joined with *Substantives*, or the Word *own*; as, *my Book*; *my own Book*; *thy Book*; *thy own Book*; *her Book*; *her own Book*; &c.

Rule 7. The Pronouns *mine*, *thine*, *hers*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*, are used without Substantives; the Substantive being only understood; as, this House *is mine*; this Horse *is thine*; this Book *is hers*; this Garden *is ours*; this Shop *is yours*; that Ship *is theirs*.

Ours, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, are joined with Nouns either in

in the ſingular or plural Numbers ; as, *this Book is ours ; theſe Books are ours ; &c.*

The Word *own* is joined to *Poſſeſſives* of both Numbers, and is uſed emphatically, and implies Oppoſition. I ſay, *my own Houſe, my own Horſe, my own Horſes, my own Houſes,* ſignifying that they are wholly *my own,* in Oppoſition to all Partnerſhip with any other Perſon.

The Word *ſelf* is alſo uſed emphatically, when joined with poſſeſſive Pronouns, and expreſſeth Oppoſition ; as, *I did write this Book myſelf,* i. e. and not another Perſon ; *you ruin yourſelves by your Folly.*

Himſelf and *themſelves,* uſed as Nominatives to Verbs, are improper, though authenticated by long Practice and Cuſtom ; for they ſhould be read *his ſelf, their ſelves*

Rule 8. When a Pronoun becomes interrogative, it ſtill retains its relative Character. The Difference between a relative Pronoun put interrogatively, and when it is only relative, is, that it refers to a Word which goes before it in its relative State ; but refers to one which comes after it in its interrogative State ; as, *who* ſhall aſcend into the Hill of God ? *He* that hath clean Hands and a pure Heart, *who* hath not lifted up his Soul unto Vanity.

A TABLE *of* PRONOUNS *according as they are uſed, ſingular or plural, with or without a Subſtantive.*

Sing.	Plural.	Sing.	Plural.
Nom. *I*	*we*	Nom. *He*	*they*
Accuſ. *me*	*us*	Accuſ. *him*	*them*
Nom. *thou*	*ye* or *you*	Nom. *ſhe*	*they*
Accuſ. *thee*	*you*	Accuſ. *her*	*them*

The Nominative is called the foregoing State of Pronouns ; the Accuſative is called the following State ; but it is as good to follow the Practice of the Latin, and call them Nominative and Accuſative.

Note, All the perſonal Pronouns, except *it,* have an Accuſative form different from the Nominative, as may be ſeen in the preceding Examples.

Pronouns uſed with a Subſtantive are *my, thy, our, your, his, her, its, their, whoſe.*

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Pronouns uſed without a Subſtantive are *mine*, *thine*, *ours*, *yours*, *his*, *hers*, *theirs*, *whoſe*, *whereof*.

Pronouns are of the firſt, ſecond, or third Perſons. When one ſpeaks of himſelf, he ſays, *I*; if of more, he ſays, *we*: *I* and *we* are always of the firſt Perſon. *Thou* or *you* are of the ſecond Perſon ſingular. *Ye*, the ſecond Perſon plural. When ſpeaking of Men or Women in the ſingular Number, we ſay, *he*, *ſhe*; but in the plural Number, we ſay, *they*. When we ſpeak of Things without Life, we ſay alſo, *they*. All Words are of the third Perſon, either ſingular or plural, except *I*, *thou*, *we*, *ye*.

CHAP. IV.

On VERBS.

M. WHAT is a Verb?

S. A Verb is a Part of Speech, which ſignifies *to be*, *to do*, or *to ſuffer*: Or, a Verb is that Part of Speech, which affirms Exiſtence, Action, or ſuffering of its Perſon or Nominative.

M. How is a Verb declined?

S. By *Voices*, *Moods*, *Tenſes*, *Numbers*, and *Perſons*.

M. How many *Voices* are there?

S. Two; the *Active* and *Paſſive*.

Verbs are either *active* or *paſſive*, or *neuter*. An *active Verb* expreſſes an *Action*, and implies an *Agent* and *Object* acted upon; as, *to love; I love Learning.*——A *paſſive Verb* expreſſes a *Paſſion* or *Suffering*, or *the receiving an Action;* as, *to be loved*; *I am loved by John.*

When the *Agent* or *Nominative* goes firſt in a Sentence, the *Verb* is *active*, and the *Object follows*; when the *Object* comes firſt, the *Verb is paſſive*, and the *Agent follows*.

An active Verb is alſo called *Tranſitive*, becauſe the Action paſſes from the Perſon or Nominative to ſome other Object; as, *I love Learning; I hate Iniquity, &c.*

A *neuter Verb* points out ſome Poſture or Quality of its Perſon or Nominative; but then it can have no Noun after it, to denote the Object of Action; as, *I walk*,

 I ſleep,

I sleep, I run, &c. for we do not say, *to walk a Thing*, &c. So in this Sentence, *the Worm creeps*; here the Action of creeping does not pass upon any other Object; for we do not say, *to creep a Thing*; but the Action is terminated in the Worm itself.

Note, That Neuter or Intransitive Verbs may have sometimes an Accusative Case of a near Signification; as, *to live a long Life*; *to die a sudden Death*; *&c. &c.*

In *English* many Verbs are used both in an *active* and *neuter* Signification, the Construction *only* determining of which Kind they are.

The *Mode* or *Mood* is the Manner of representing the Action or Passion of the Person or Nominative: When it is *simply* declared, or a Question asked, it is called the *Indicative Mood*; when it is commanded or bidden, it is called *the Imperative*; when it is subjoined as the End or Design, or mentioned conditionally, having a Conjunction before it, it is called the *Subjunctive Mood*; when it is expressed without any Limitation, it is called *the Infinitive*.

The following Observations on Verbs may perhaps help the Learner to understand the Subject a little better.

A Verb may be distinguished from any other Part of Speech two Ways: 1. A Verb being the most necessary and essential Part of a Sentence, without which it cannot subsist, whatever Word with a Substantive Noun makes full Sense or a Sentence, is a Verb: And that which does not make full Sense with it, is not a Verb. 2. Whatever Word with *he* or *it* before it makes Sense, is a Verb, otherwise not.

I. In most Verbs there are *two Forms* or *Voices*, the *Active* which has the Sign *do* before the Verb, or implied in it; as, *I love*, or *do love*. The *Passive* which has the Sign *am* before it; as, *I am loved*. The former expresses what is done by the Person or Nominative: The latter what is suffered by, or done to the Person or Nominative; as, *I love*; *I am loved*.

II. The Moods are divided into *finite* and *infinite*. The first three, *viz.* the Indicative, Subjunctive, and Imperative, are called *finite*, because they are confined to Number and Person, both singular and plural. The

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laſt is called *infinitive*, or *infinite*, becauſe it is not confined to Number and perſon, or to one Number more than another.

1. The Indicative affirms and denies poſitively; as, *I love*; *I do not love*; or elſe aſks a Queſtion; as, *Doſt thou love? Doſt thou not love?*

2. The Subjunctive Mood generally depends on another Verb in the ſame Sentence, either going before or coming after; as, *if ye love me, ye will keep my Commandments.*

3. The Imperative Mood commands, exhorts, or intreats; as, *love thou*, or *do thou love.*

4. The Infinitive Mood expreſſes the Signification of the Verb in general, and has the Word *to* before it, as, *to love.*

III. Tenſes are either *ſimple* or *compound.* The ſimple of regular Verbs are the *preſent* and *paſt*; for, they may be declined without any auxiliary Verbs to aſſiſt them; as, *I love, thou loveſt, he loveth; I loved, thou lovedſt, he loved.*

1. The paſt Time is imperfect, perfect, or pluperfect. The imperfect ſuppoſes an Action *not then finiſhed*, though it be ſo *now*; as, *I loved* or *was loving* at that Time, but did not then ceaſe to love. The perfect ſuppoſes an Action *quite finiſhed* at the Time it is ſpoken of; as, *I have loved*, but now ceaſe to love. The Pluperfect ſuppoſes an Action done ſome Time ago, without ſaying how long; as, *I had loved*, but have ceaſed to love ſome Time ago.

The Future is compounded of the Verbs *ſhall* and *will*, and the principal Verb; as, *I ſhall* or *will love; thou ſhalt* or *wilt learn.*

The Future of the Indicative is imperfect, and ſuppoſes the Action ſhall be begun, but not then finiſhed; as, *I ſhall* or *will love*, or *be loving*, without ſaying when I ſhall finiſh the Action.

The Future of the Subjunctive is perfect, and ſuppoſes that the Action ſhall ſome Time be finiſhed; as, *I ſhall have loved*, and then ceaſe to love.

All the compound Tenſes of Verbs are formed by the auxiliary Verbs, *do, be, have, ſhall, will, can, may,*

might, *could*, *would*, *ſhould*, *muſt*, and *ought*, joined with the principal Verb.

Note 1. *Do* denotes the Preſent Time, which, in the Paſt Time, changes its Ending into *did* : *Both theſe* are uſed to expreſs their ſeveral Times with the greater Force, Diſtinction, and Fulneſs; as, *I do love; I did love.*

Note 2. *Am*, or *be* (for they are the ſame) naturally, or in themſelves, ſignify *being* : But *I am*, *was*, *have been*, *had been loved*, *&c. &c.* are all Paſſive Expreſſions.

Note 3. *Have* denotes the Time perfectly paſt, viz. that which is *now* paſt:—*Had* denotes the Time that is more than perfectly paſt, without ſaying *how long* ; as *I have loved* ; *I had loved.*

" *Shall*, and *will have*, do ſtill the *Time* declare,
" That will be paſt, before ſome others are ;"—

as, *when I ſhall have read a Page, I will ſhut the Book.*

Note 4. *Shall* and *will* by the beſt Grammarians are thus diſtinguiſhed ;

" In the Firſt Perſon ſimply *Shall* foretells ;
" In *Will* a Threat, or elſe a Promiſe dwells :
" *Shall* in the Second and the Third does threat ;
" *Will* ſimply then foretells the future Feat."

Shall and *will* denote abſolutely the Time to come ;—*ſhould* and *would* do it conditionally.

Note 5. *May* and *can*, with their Paſt Times *might* and *could*, imply a Power ; but with this Diſtinction ;—*may* and *might* denote the Poſſibility, and Liberty of doing a Thing ;——*can* and *could*,——the Power of the Agent ; as, *I can burn*; *I could burn* ; *I may burn*; *I might burn* ; that is, *it is poſſible, or lawful for me to burn.*—*May* and *can* relate both to the Time Preſent, and to come ;—*might* and *could*, have Relation both to the Time Paſt, and to come.

Note 6. *Muſt* and *ought* imply the Neceſſity, or Duty, of doing a Thing ; as, *I muſt love*; *I ought to love* :—But *theſe two* have only the Preſent Time, and their Perſons are only expreſſed by the Perſonal Names.—*Should* has, in many Places, the ſame Senſe as *ought*, and implies Duty.

M. How many *Moods* are there ?

S. Four; the *Indicative*, *Subjunctive*, *Imperative*, and *Infinitive*.

M. How

M. How many *Tenses* are there?

S. Three; the *Present*, *Past*, and *Future*.

M. How many Numbers are there?

S. Two; the *Singular* and *Plural*.

M. How many *Persons* are there?

S. Three; *first*, *second*, and *third*.

M. Are not all Verbs in all their compound Times declined by the Assistance of Auxiliary Verbs?

S. They are.

M. Which are the principal of these helping Verbs?

S. *To be*, *do*, and *have*.

M. Give some Examples of these Verbs themselves.

S. Take the following:

To be.

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

Sing.	1 *I am.*	Plur.	1 *We are.*
	2 *Thou art**.		2 *Ye are.*
	3 *He is.*		3 *They are.*

The Past Imperfect.

Sing.	1 *I was.*	Plur.	1 *We were.*
	2 *Thou wast.*		2 *Ye were.*
	3 *He was.*		3 *They were.*

The Past Perfect.

Sing.	1 *I have been.*	Plur.	1 *We have been.*
	2 *Thou hast been.*		2 *Ye have been.*
	3 *He hath* or *has been.*		3 *They have been.*

The Pluperfect.

Sing.	1 *I had been.*	Plur.	1 *We had been.*
	2 *Thou hadst been*, or *you had been.*		2 *Ye had been.*
	3 *He had been.*		3 *They had been.*

The Future Time.

Sing.	1 *I shall* or *will be.*	Plur.	1 *We shall* or *will be.*
	2 *Thou shalt* or *wilt be*, or *you shall* or *will be.*		2 *Ye shall* or *will be.*
	3 *He shall* or *will be.*		3 *They shall* or *will be.*

* In all the second Persons singular, where *you* is used as well as *thou*, I have left *you* out in the Examples, which the Master may teach the Scholar to supply as he thinks proper. Custom has given Sanction to the Practice, but I doubt much if it is Grammar.

The Subjunctive Mood, *If.*

Present Time. Simple.

Sing.	1 *I be.*	Plur.	1 *We be.*
	2 *Thou be.*		2 *Ye be.*
	3 *He be.*		3 *They be.*

Past Time.

Sing.	1 *I were.*	Plur.	1 *We were.*
	2 *Thou wert*.*		2 *Ye were.*
	3 *He were.*		3 *They were.*

The Present Compound.

Si.	1 *I may* or *can be.*	Pl.	1 *We may* or *can be.*
	2 *Thou mayst* or *canst be.*		2 *Ye may* or *can be.*
	3 *He may* or *can be.*		3 *They may* or *can be.*

The Imperfect.

Sin.
1 *I might, could, would,* or *should be.*
2 *Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst,* or *shouldst be.*
3 *He might, could, would,* or *should be.*

Plu.
1 *We might, could, would,* or *should be.*
2 *Ye might, could, would* or *should be.*
3 *They might, could, would,* or *should be.*

The Perfect.

Sin.	1 *I may have been.*	Plu.	1 *We may have been.*
	2 *Thou mayst have been.*		2 *Ye may have been.*
	3 *He may have been.*		3 *They may have been.*

The

* *Wert* and *wast* are often confounded by Writers, and used indifferently, as if *both* belonged to the Indicative Mood: But they certainly belong to different Moods. The best ancient English Authors observe this Distinction, and the Analogy of forming the Moods require it. We have several Examples of this Distinction between the Indicative and the Subjunctive Mood in our English Translation of the Bible; as, *Job* xxix. 2. *O that* I were *as in Months past, in the Days when the Lord preserved me.*—*Luke* vii. 39. *This Man, if* he were *a Prophet would have known what Manner of Woman this is that touched him.* *Joh.* xviii. 30. *They said if* he were *not a Malefactor, we would not have delivered him up to thee.* *Song of Solomon*, Chap. viii 1. *O that* thou wert *as my Brother, that sucked the Breast of my Mother!* When Writers do not consider the *proper* Distinction between the Indicative and Subjunctive Moods, they are ready to make *Solecisms*, and write *very improperly.* Milton says, *before the Heavens* thou wert. Dryden says, *remember what* thou wert! And Addison, *I knew* thou wert *not slow to hear.* Neither of these is Grammar.

The Pluperfect.

Sin. { 1 *I might, could, would,* or *ſhould have been.*
2 *Thou mightſt, couldſt, wouldſt,* or *ſhouldſt have been.*
3 *He might, could, would,* or *ſhould have been.*

Plu. { 1 *We might, could, would,* or *ſhould have been.*
2 *Ye might, could, would,* or *ſhould have been.*
3 *They might, could, would,* or *ſhould have been.*

The Future.

Sin.	1 *I ſhall have been.*	Plu.	1 *We ſhall have been.*
	2 *Thou ſhalt have been.*		2 *Ye ſhall have been.*
	3 *He ſhall have been.*		3 *They ſhall have been.*

The Imperative.

Sin.	1 *Let me be.*	Plu.	1 *Let us be.*
	2 *Be thou.*		2 *Be ye.*
	3 *Let him be.*		3 *Let them be.*

The Infinitive.

Preſ. *To be.* | Paſt. *To have been.* | Fut. *To be about to be.*

The Participle.

Pr. *Being.* | Paſt. *Been,* or *having been.* | F. *Being about to be.*

Of the Auxiliary Verb, To have.

Indicative Mood. Preſent Time.

Sin.	1 *I have.*	Plu.	1 *We have.*
	2 *Thou haſt.*		2 *Ye have.*
	3 *He hath,* or *has.*		3 *They have.*

The Paſt Imperfect.

Sin.	1 *I had.*	Plu.	1 *We had.*
	2 *Thou hadſt.*		2 *Ye had.*
	3 *H had.*		3 *They had.*

The Paſt Perfect.

Sin.	1 *I have had.*	Plu.	1 *We have had.*
	2 *hou haſt had.*		2 *Ye have had.*
	3 *He hath,* or *has had.*		3 *They have had.*

The Paſt Pluperfect.

Sin.	1 *I had had.*	Plu.	1 *We had had.*
	2 *Thou hadſt had.*		2 *Ye had had.*
	3 *He had had.*		3 *They had had.*

The Future.

Sin.	1 *I ſhall* or *will have.*	Plu.	1 *We ſhall* or *will have.*
	2 *Thou ſhalt* or *wilt have.*		2 *Ye ſhall* or *will have.*
	3 *He ſhall* or *will have.*		3 *They ſhall* or *will have.*

The

The Subjunctive Mood, *If.* Present Time.

Sin.	1 *I have.*	Plu.	1 *We have.*
	2 *Thou have.*		2 *Ye have.*
	3 *He have.*		3 *They have.*

And

Sin.	1 *I may* or *can have.*
	2 *Thou mayst* or *canst have.*
	3 *He may* or *can have.*
Plu.	1 *We may* or *can have.*
	2 *Ye may* or *can have.*
	3 *They may* or *can have.*

The Past Imperfect.

Sin.	1 *I might, could, would,* or *should have.*
	2 *Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst,* or *shouldst have.*
	3 *He might, could, would,* or *should have.*
Plu.	1 *We might, could, would,* or *should have.*
	2 *Ye might, could, would,* or *should have.*
	3 *They might, could, would,* or *should have.*

The Past Perfect.

Sin.	1 *I may have.*	Plu.	1 *We may have.*
	2 *Thou mayst have.*		2 *Ye may have.*
	3 *He may have.*		3 *They may have.*

The Past Pluperfect.

Sin.	1 *I might, could, would,* or *should have had.**
	2 *Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst,* or *shouldst have had.*
	3 *He might, could, would,* or *should have had.*
Plu.	1 *We might, could, would,* or *should have had.*
	2 *Ye might, could, would,* or *should have had.*
	3 *They might, could, would,* or *should have had.*

The

* It must be observed, that though several Verbs are joined in the compound Tenses to form the Times of the Verb; yet thus compounded and joined together, they all lose their own Characters as Verbs, and become Servants to the principal Verb. For example, when the Verbs *might, could, would,* and *should,* or *may* or *can,* are joined with the Verb *to have,* they only perform the Office of Servants to the Verb, and point out the Time or power of that Verb. All the auxiliary Verbs, in their simple verbal State, have Moods, Tenses, Numbers, and Persons themselves; but when become auxiliary, they have none, but only point out the Time and Situation of the Verb they

The Future.

Sin.	1 *I ſhall have had.*	Plu.	1 *We ſhall have had.*
	2 *Thou ſhalt have had.*		2 *Ye ſhall have had.*
	3 *He ſhall have had.*		3 *They ſhall have had.*

Imperative Mood.

Sin.	1 *Let me have.*	Plu.	1 *Let us have.*
	2 *Have thou.*		2 *Have ye.*
	3 *Let him have.*		3 *Let them have.*

The Infinitive Mood.

Preſ. *To have.* | Paſt. *To have had.* | Fut. *To be about to have.*

Participle.

Preſent. *Having.*
Paſt. *Having had.*
Future. *Being about to have.*

The Verb *to do* is thus declined.

The Indicative Mood.

Preſent Time.

Sin.	1 *I do.*	Plu.	1 *We do.*
	2 *Thou doſt* or *you do.*		2 *Ye do.*
	3 *He doth.*		3 *They do.*

The Paſt Imperfect.

Sin.	1 *I did.*	Plu.	1 *We did.*
	2 *Thou didſt.*		2 *Ye did.*
	3 *He did.*		3 *They did.*

The Paſt Perfect.

Sin.	1 *I have done.*	Plu.	1 *We have done.*
	2 *Thou haſt done.*		2 *Ye have done.*
	3 *He hath* or *has done.*		3 *They have done.*

The Paſt Pluperfect.

Sin.	1 *I had done.*	Plu.	1 *We had done.*
	2 *Thou hadſt done.*		2 *Ye had done.*
	3 *He had done.*		3 *They had done.*

The

they are joined with. Hence our Language, like the Greek, makes Uſe of auxiliary Verbs to form Tenſes for other Verbs, where they are defective. The Greeks could ſay, τετυμμενοί εἰσί, and we can ſay, *they have been beaten. They* join two Verbs to form one Time in the plural Number in the perfect Paſſive of the Indicative, and we do the ſame Thing by three, *viz.* by the Verbs *have*, *been*, and *beaten*: Now *have* and *been* are merely temporal, and *beaten* denotes *the Action*, which is the chief thing to be conſidered in the Verb.

The Future.

Sin.	1 *I ſhall* or *will do.* 2 *Thou ſhalt* or *wilt do.* 3 *He ſhall* or *will do.*	Plu.	1 *We ſhall* or *will do.* 2 *Ye ſhall* or *will do.* 3 *They ſhall* or *will do.*

Subjunctive Mood, *If.* Preſent Time.

Si.	1 *I may* or *can do.* 2 *Thou mayſt* or *canſt do.* 3 *He may* or *can do.*	Plu.	1 *We may* or *can do.* 2 *Ye may* or *can do.* 3 *They may* or *can do.*

The Paſt Imperfect.

Sin.
1 *I might, could, would,* or *ſhould do.*
2 *Thou mightſt, couldſt, wouldſt,* or *ſhouldſt do.*
3 *He might, could, would,* or *ſhould do.*

Plu.
1 *We might, could, would,* or *ſhould do.*
2 *Ye might, could, would,* or *ſhould do.*
3 *They might, could, would,* or *ſhould do.*

The Paſt Perfect.

Sin.	1 *I may have done.* 2 *Thou mayſt have done.* 3 *He may have done.*	Plu.	1 *We may have done.* 2 *Ye may have done.* 3 *They may have done.*

The Paſt Pluperfect.

Sin.
1 *I might, could, would, ſhould have,* or *had done.*
2 *Thou mightſt, couldſt, wouldſt, ſhouldſt have,* or *had done.*
3 *He might, could, would, ſhould have,* or *had done.*

Plu.
1 *We might, could, would, ſhould have,* or *had done.*
2 *Ye might, could, would, ſhould have,* or *had done.*
3 *They might, could, would, ſhould have,* or *had done.*

The Future.

Sin.	1 *I ſhall have done.* 2 *Thou ſhalt have done.* 3 *He ſhall have done.*	Plu.	1 *We ſhall have done.* 2 *Ye ſhall have done.* 3 *They ſhall have done.*

Imperative Mood.

Sin.	1 *Let me do.* 2 *Do thou,* or *you.* 3 *Let him do.*	Plu.	1 *Let us do.* 2 *Do ye,* or *you.* 3 *Let them do.*

The Infinitive Mood.

Preſ. *To do.* | Paſt. *To have* or *had done.* | Fut. *To be about to do.*

Participle.

Preſ. *Doing.* | Paſt. *Done.* | Fut. *Being about to do.*

Note, The Verbs *may, can, ſhall,* and *will,* &c. may be declined much after the ſame Manner.

On

On Participles.

M. What is a *Participle?*

S. A Participle is a Kind of Adjective formed from a Verb, which in its Signification always imports some Time.——It is so called, becaufe it partakes of a Noun and a Verb; having Genders and Cafes from the one; Time and Signification from the other; and Number from both.

M. How many Participles have Verbs?

S. Three; The *prefent* which is active; and the *paft*, which is paffive; as, *loving*, *loved; burning*, *burned:* and the *future*, which is both active and paffive; as, *being about to call*; *being about to be called.*

Rules *concerning* Participles.

Rule 1. The *prefent* or *active* Participle always ends in *ing*, and may be either *fingular* or *plural*, according to the words that are joined with it; as, I faw the *Lord fitting* on his Throne, and all the Hoft of Heaven *ftanding* by him. This Generation is like Children *fitting* in the Market-place, and *calling* to their Fellows.

The *Participle* in *ing* is fometimes ufed as an Adjective; 1. When no Time is implied; as, *an underftanding Man*, *a lying Rogue*, &c. 2. If it can be compared, or fall under the Rules of Comparifon; as, *learned*, *more learned*, *moft learned.* 3. If it is compounded with a *Prepofition*, which the Verb never is compounded with; as, *unbecoming*, *unheard*, *unfought*; for we do not fay, *to unbecome*, *to unfeek*, and *unhear.*

Rule 2. The Paft Participle, which is alfo paffive, ends for the moft Part in *ed*, *t*, or *n*; as, *loved*, *felt*, *fallen*; from the Verbs *to love*, *to feel*, *to fall.*

Rule 3. The Participle paft, when joined with the auxiliary Verb *to have*, always denotes Action; as, *I have loved*; *I have taught*; *I have written.*

Rule 4. The Participle future betokeneth *to do*, or *to fuffer*, like the Infinitive Mood; as, *to love*, or *about to love*; *to be loved*, or *about to be loved.**

On

* Thus much it was neceffary to fay concerning *Participles*, before we proceeded to decline *regular Verbs*; becaufe, by the *Participles* and *auxiliary Verbs*, the *regular Verbs* are declined in their Compound Tenfes.

On the Active Voice of REGULAR VERBS.

M. How is a Regular Verb diſtinguiſhed from an irregular one?

S. By having the paſt Time in the Indicative Mood, and the Participle paſt ending in *ed*, or *d*; as, *love, I loved, loved.*

EXAMPLES *of a* REGULAR ACTIVE VERB *declined through all the Moods and Tenſes.*

To love.

Indicative Mood. Preſent Time.

Sin.	1 *I love* or *do love.*	Plu.	1 *We love* or *do love.*
	2 *Thou loveſt* or *doſt love.*		2 *Ye love* or *do love.*
	3 *He loveth* or *doth love.*		3 *They love* or *do love.*

The Paſt Imperfect.

Sin.	1 *I loved* or *did love.*	Plu.	1 *We loved* or *did love.*
	2 *Thou lovedſt* or *didſt love.*		2 *Ye loved* or *did love.*
	3 *He loved* or *did love.*		3 *They loved* or *did love.*

The Paſt Perfect.

Sin.	1 *I have loved.*	Plu.	1 *We have loved.*
	2 *Thou haſt loved.*		2 *Ye have loved.*
	3 *He hath loved.*		3 *They have loved.*

The Paſt Pluperfect.

Sin.	1 *I had loved.*	Plu.	1 *We had loved.*
	2 *Thou hadſt loved.*		2 *Ye had loved.*
	3 *He had loved.*		3 *They had loved.*

The Future.

Sin.	1 *I ſhall* or *will love.*	Plu.	1 *We ſhall* or *will love.*
	2 *Thou ſhalt* or *wilt love.*		2 *Ye ſhall* or *will love.*
	3 *He ſhall* or *will love.*		3 *They ſhall* or *will love.*

The Subjunctive Mood, *If.* Preſent Time. Simple.

Sin.	1 *I love.*	Plu.	1 *We love.*
	2 *Thou love.*		2 *Ye love.*
	3 *He love.*		3 *They love.**

The Paſt Simple.

Sin.	1 *I loved.*	Plu.	1 *We loved.*
	2 *Thou loved.*		2 *Ye loved.*
	3 *He loved.*		3 *They loved.*

The

* The *preſent* and *paſt ſimple* of the Subjunctive Mood have by modern Writers been but little regarded, yet deſerve the Attention of ſuch as would learn the Engliſh Language accurately. They are uſed when there is ſome Uncertainty implied concerning the Action of the Verb; as, *we ſhall catch him, though he run never ſo faſt.* But if we ſee one run, we ſhould ſay, *we ſhall catch him, though he runneth*, or *runs.*

The Present Compound.

Sin	1 *I may* or *can love.*	Plu.	1 *We may* or *can love.*
	2 *Thou mayst* or *canst love.*		2 *Ye may* or *can love.*
	3 *He may* or *can love.*		3 *They may* or *can love.*

The Past Imperfect.

Sin.	1 *I might, could, would,* or *should love.*
	2 *Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst,* or *shouldst love.*
	3 *He might, could, would,* or *should love.*
Plu.	1 *We might, could, would,* or *should love.*
	2 *Ye might, could, would,* or *should love.*
	3 *They might, could, would,* or *should love.*

The Past Perfect.

Sin.	1 *I may have loved.*	Plu.	1 *We may have loved.*
	2 *Thou mayst have loved.*		2 *Ye may have loved.*
	3 *He may have loved.*		3 *They may have loved.*

The Past Pluperfect.

Sin.	1 *I might, could, would, should have,* or *had loved.*
	2 *Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, shouldst have* or *had loved.*
	3 *He might, could, would, should have,* or *had loved.*
Plu.	1 *We might, could, would, should have,* or *had loved.*
	2 *Ye might, could, would, should have,* or *had loved.*
	3 *They might, could, would, should have,* or *had loved.*

The Future.

Sin.	1 *I shall have loved.*	Plu.	1 *We shall have loved.*
	2 *Thou shalt have loved.*		2 *Ye shall have loved.*
	3 *He shall have loved.*		3 *They shall have loved.*

The Imperative Mood.

S.	1 *Let me love.*	P.	1 *Let us love.*
	2 *Love thou,* or *do you love.*		2 *Love ye* or *you, or do ye love.*
	3 *Let him love.*		3 *Let them love.*

Infinitive Mood.

Pres. *To love.* | Past. *To have* or *had loved.* | Fut. *To be about to love.*

Participle.

Present. *Loving.* | Future. *About to love.*

OBSERVATIONS *on* ACTIVE VERBS.

When the Continuation of a Thing is signified, the *active Verb* may be varied in all its Tenses by the Participle in *ing*, with the several Forms of the auxiliary Verb *to be*; as,

Present. *I am reading,*	for	*I read,*
Past Imp. *I was reading,*		*I did read,*
Past Perf. *I have been reading,*		*I have read,*
Past Plup. *I had been reading,*		*I had read,*
Future. *I shall be reading,*		*I shall read,*
&c. &c.		&c. &c.

So likewise in the passive Voice; as, *the House is building; the Lesson was prescribing*; &c.

And sometimes *a* is set before the Participle; as, *while the House is a building*; *it is a doing; he is a dying.*

The Moods of Verbs are either simple or compound. The Indicative Mood is simple, and merely expresses the Action with the Time thereof. The Subjunctive is compound, and implies *Power*, *Desire*, *Will*, *Liberty*, &c. The Imperative implies in it *Command*, *Bidding*, and *Authority*.*

RULES *concerning the* Formation *of the* Tenses *of* REGULAR ACTIVE VERBS.

Indicative Mood.

Rule 1. The Present of the Indicative Active is formed in the second Person singular by adding *st* to Verbs ending in *e* silent; and *est* if it ends in a Consonant: The third Person singular is formed by adding *th*, or *s*, if the Verb ends

* When any Subject and its Predicate are joined simply by the Copula, the Mood is simple; as, *I am loved*. Here the Copula *am* joins *I* with the Predicate *loved*,—for loved is predicated of I, which isthe Nominative to the Verb.

When the Matter is declared as it appears in the Speaker's Power to do, and implies no more, but barely mentions the Thing, then the Copula is nakedly expressed without any Variation:—This is called the Indicative Mood, or Mode; as, *I love*, *I loved*, &c. But when the Thing is not in the Speaker's Power, as he would have it done, then he expresses his Will or Desire to some other Person that hath the Thing in his Power. If he is his Equal, he makes Use of Persuasion;—if an Inferior, he uses Authority or Command. The Manner these affect the Copula is called the Imperative Mood.—From hence arises such Phrases as these; *love thou*; or *do you love*; *let him love*; *love ye*; *let them love*; &c.

When the Copula is affected with some Condition, or when the Subject and Predicate are joined with some Limitation, arising from something which goes before or follows after, it is called the Subjunctive, or Conjunctive Mood, or Mode: *If I had Money, I might pay the Bill: I can do all Things through Christ strengthening me: If I were rich, I might be a Knight.* Here the Copula is affected with what goes before and follows after: For *I can do all Things*, depends on *Christ strengthening me*; and I *might pay the Bill*, depends upon *if I had Money.*

The Subjunctive Mood has something of a future Signification in it; for the Action depends upon something that must happen before it can take Place; as, *I can write, if you would give me Paper, Pen, and Ink.*

ends in *e* ſilent; or *eth*, or *s*, if it ends in a Conſonant; as, *I love*; *thou loveſt*; *I burn*; *thou burneſt*; *he loveth*; or *loves*; *he burneth*, or *burns*.

All the reſt of the Perſons, namely the firſt Perſon ſingular, the firſt Perſon plural, the ſecond and third Perſons plural, end alike.

The ſecond Perſon ſingular has often *you* inſtead of *thou*; as, *you love*, for *thou loveſt*.

Rule 2. The Paſt Imperfect is formed by adding the Syllable *ed* to the Verb; and *ſt* after *ed* in the ſecond Perſon ſingular, when *thou* is uſed inſtead of *you*, as the Nominative to the Verb; but when *you* is uſed, all the Perſons have the ſame Terminations; as, *I loved*; *thou lovedſt*, or *you loved*; *he loved*; *we loved*; *ye loved*; *they loved*.

Rule 3. The Paſt Perfect is formed by placing the auxiliary Verb *have* before the Participle Paſt; and by changing *have* into *haſt* in the ſecond Perſon ſingular, when *thou* is uſed for *you*; and into *hath* or *has* in the third Perſon; as, *I have loved*; *thou haſt*, or *you have loved*; *he hath*, or *has loved*; *we have loved*; *ye have loved*; *they have loved*.

Rule 4. The Paſt Pluperfect is formed by prefixing the Participle *had* of the auxiliary Verb (*to have*) before the Participle Paſt of the principal Verb; and by adding *ſt* to the ſecond Perſon ſingular, when *thou* is uſed inſtead of *you*; as, *I had loved*; *thou hadſt loved*; *he had loved*; *we had loved*; *ye had loved*; *they had loved*.

He ſcarce *had finiſh'd*, when ſuch Murmurs fill'd
Th' Aſſembly, as when hollow Rocks retain
The Sound of bluſt'ring Winds.—*Milton*.

Rule 5. The Future is formed by prefixing the auxiliary Verbs *ſhall* or *will* to the principal Verb; and ſubſtituting *t* in place of the laſt *l*, in the ſecond Perſon ſingular; as, *I ſhall* or *will love*; *thou ſhalt* or *wilt love*; *he ſhall* or *will love*; *We ſhall* or *will love*; *ye ſhall* or *will love*; *they ſhall* or *will love*.

Subjunctive Mood.

Rule 1. The preſent of the Subjunctive Mood ſimple is formed like the preſent of the Indicative; only the Syl-

Syllable *eſt* and *ſt* are omitted in the ſecond Perſon ſingular; and *eth*, or *s*, in the third Perſon; as, *I love; thou love; he love; we love; ye love; they love.**

If thou ſave not thy Life To-night, To-morrow thou ſhalt be ſlain. 1 *Sam.* xix. 11.

If he turn not, he will whet his Sword. *Pſal.* vii. 12.

Rule 2. The preſent of the Subjunctive *Compound* is formed by prefixing the auxiliary Verbs *may* or *can* to the principal Verb; and adding *ſt* to the Auxiliary in the ſecond Perſon ſingular, when *thou* is put for *you*; as, *I may*, or *can love*; *thou mayſt*, or *canſt love; he may*, or *can love*; *we may*, or *can love*; *ye may*, or *can love; they may*, or *can love.*

Rule 3. The Paſt Imperfect of the Subjunctive is formed by prefixing the auxiliary Participles *might*, *could*, *would*, or *ſhould*, to the principal Verb; and adding *ſt* to the auxiliary in the ſecond Perſon ſingular, when *thou* is uſed for *you*; as, *I might*, *could*, *would*, or *ſhould love; thou mightſt*, *couldſt*, *wouldſt*, or *ſhouldſt love*; *he might could*, *would*, or *ſhould love; we might*, *could*, *would* or *ſhould love*; *ye might*, *could*, *would*, or *ſhould love; they might*, *could*, *would*, or *ſhould love.*

Well *might I wiſh*; could mortal Wiſh renew
That Strength, which once in boiling Youth I knew.
Pope.

That Fire, that Steel, your Hector *ſhould withſtand*,
And brave that vengeful Heart, that dreadful hand
Ibid.

Rule 4. The Paſt Perfect of the Subjunctive is formed by prefixing the auxiliary Verbs *may* and *have* to the Participle Paſt of the principal Verb; and by adding *ſt* to the ſecond Perſon ſingular of the auxiliary Verb *may*, when *thou* is put for *you*; as, *I may have loved*; *thou mayſt have loved; he may have loved*; *we may have loved; ye may have loved*; *they may have loved.*

Rule 5. The Paſt Pluperfect is formed by placing *have*, or *had*, before the principal Verb, and prefixing the Participles

* When *do* is implied in the Subjunctive Mood, it is carried on through all the Perſons invariably;—for we do not ſay, *doſt*, nor *does*, as in the Indicative Mood.

ticiples *could*, *would*, or *ſhould*, before theſe auxiliary Participles; as, *I could*, *would*, or *ſhould have*, or *had loved; thou couldſt*, *wouldſt*, or *ſhouldſt have*, or *had loved*; *he could*, *would*, or *ſhould have*, or *had loved*; *we could*, *would*, or *ſhould have*, or *had loved*; *ye could*, *would*, or *ſhould have*, or *had loved*; *they could*, *would*, or *ſhould have*, or *had loved*.

Hell heard th' unſufferable Noiſe; Hell ſaw
Heav'n ruining from Heaven, and *would have fled*
Affrighted.—*Milton*.

Rule 6. The Future of the Subjunctive is formed by prefixing the auxiliary Verbs *ſhall* and *have* to the Participle Paſt of the principal Verb; and changing the laſt *l* of *ſhall*, in the Second Perſon Singular, into *t*, when *thou* goes before it; as, *I ſhall have loved*; *thou ſhalt have loved; he ſhall have loved*; *we ſhall have loved*; *ye ſhall have loved; they ſhall have loved*.

Imperative Mood.

The Imperative is formed by placing the Nominative after the Verb, and prefixing the Word *let* to the third Perſon, both ſingular and plural; as, *love thou*; *let him love*; —*love ye; let them love*.

The Imperative Mood has properly no firſt Perſon;—for we do not in ſpeaking command ourſelves. When the firſt Perſon is uſed after the verb, it rather belongs to the Subjunctive Mood, and may be expreſſed by *let*, or *may*; as, *may I love*; *may I eat; may I read*; which is much the ſame with, *let me love; let me eat*; *let me read*.

On the Passive Voice *of* Regular Verbs.

M. How is the Paſſive Voice formed?

S. The Paſſive Voice is formed by placing the auxiliary Verb *am* before the Participle Paſt; and following the Example of the Verb *to be*; as, *I am loved; I was loved*; *I have been loved*; *I had been loved; I ſhall* or *will be loved; I be loved*; *I may* or *can be loved*; *I might*, *could*, *would*, or *ſhould be loved; I may have been loved*; *I might*, *could*, *would*, *ſhould have*, or *had been loved*; *I ſhall have been loved*; *be thou loved*; *let him be loved*: *be*

ye loved; let them be loved; to be loved; to have been loved; to be about to be loved.

EXAMPLES *of a regular* PASSIVE VERB.

Indicative Mood. Present Time.

Sin.	1 *I am loved.*	Plu.	1 *We are loved.*
	2 *Thou art loved,* or *you are loved.*		2 *Ye are loved.*
	3 *He is loved.*		3 *They are loved.*

Past Imperfect.

Sin.	1 *I was loved.*	Plu.	1 *We were loved.*
	2 *Thou wast loved.*		2 *Ye were loved.*
	3 *He was loved.*		3 *They were loved.*

Past Perfect.

Sin.	1 *I have been loved.*	Plu.	1 *We have been loved.*
	2 *Thou hast been loved.*		2 *Ye have been loved.*
	3 *He has been loved.*		3 *They have been loved.*

The Past Pluperfect.

Sin.	1 *I had been loved.*	Plu.	1 *We had been loved.*
	2 *Thou hadst been loved.*		2 *Ye had been loved.*
	3 *He had been loved.*		3 *They had been loved.*

The Future.

S.	1 *I shall* or *will be loved.*	P.	1 *We shall* or *will be loved.*
	2 *Thou shalt* or *wilt be loved.*		2 *Ye shall* or *will be loved.*
	3 *He shall* or *will be loved.*		3 *They shall* or *will be loved.*

The Subjunctive Mood, If. Present Time Simple.

Sin.	1 *I be loved.*	Plu.	1 *We be loved.*
	2 *Thou be loved.*		2 *Ye be loved.*
	3 *He be loved.*		3 *They be loved.*

The present of the Subjunctive Compound.

S.	1 *I may* or *can be loved.*	P.	1 *We may* or *can be loved.*
	2 *Thou mayst* or *canst be loved*		2 *Ye may* or *can be loved.*
	3 *He may* or *can be loved.*		3 *They may* or *can be loved.*

The past Imperfect.

Sin.	1 *I might, could, would,* or *should be loved.*
	2 *Thou might st, could st, would st,* or *should st be loved.*
	3 *He might, could, would,* or *should be loved.*
Plu.	1 *We might, could, would,* or *should be loved.*
	2 *Ye might, could, would,* or *should be loved.*
	3 *They might, could, would,* or *should be loved.*

The

The Paſt Perfect.

S.	1 *I may have been loved.*	P.	1 *We may have been loved.*
	2 *Thou mayſt have been loved.*		2 *Ye may have been loved.*
	3 *He may have been loved.*		3 *They may have been loved*

The Paſt Pluperfect.

S. 1 *I might, could, would, ſhould, have* or *had been loved.*
2 *Thou mightſt, couldſt, wouldſt, ſhouldſt have* or *had*, &c.
3 *He might, could, would, ſhould have* or *had been loved.*

P. 1 *We might, could, would, ſhould have* or *had been loved.*
2 *Ye might, could, would, ſhould have* or *had been loved.*
3 *They might, could, would, ſhould have* or *had been loved.*

The Future.

S	1 *I ſhall have been loved.*	P	1 *We ſhall have been loved.*
	2 *Thou ſhalt have been loved.*		2 *Ye ſhall have been loved.*
	3 *He ſhall have been loved.*		3 *They ſhall have been loved.*

The Imperative Mood.

S.	1 *Let me be loved.*	P.	1 *Let us be loved.*
	2 *Be thou,* or *you loved.*		2 *Be ye,* or *you loved.*
	3 *Let him be loved.*		3 *Let them be loved.*

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent. *To be loved,* Paſt. *To have or had been loved.*
Future. *To be about to be loved.*

The Participle.

Paſt. *Loved.* Future. *To be loved,* or *about to be loved.*

RULES *for forming the* TENSES *in the* Paſſive Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Rule 1. The Preſent of the Indicative Paſſive is formed by prefixing *am* to the Paſt Participle of the principal Verb; and following the Example of the Auxiliary Verb *to be*; as, *I am loved; thou art loved; he is loved; we are loved; ye are loved; they are loved.*

Rule 2. The Paſt Imperfect is formed by prefixing *was* to the Paſt Participle, and by obſerving the Example of the Verb *To be* in the reſt of the Perſons; as, *I was loved; thou waſt loved; he was loved; we were loved; ye were loved; they were loved.*

Rule 3. The Paſt Perfect is formed by prefixing the Auxiliary Verb *have*, and the Participle *been*, to the Paſt Parti-

Participle, of the principal Verb; and forming the Persons as in the Example of the Verb *to have*; as, *I have been loved; thou haſt been loved; he hath* or *has been loved; we have been loved; ye have been loved; they have been loved.*

Rule 4. The Paſt Pluperfect is formed by prefixing the Participles *had* and *been* to the Paſt Participle of the Verb; and forming the Perſons, as in the Pluperfect of the Verb *to have*; as, *I had been loved; thou hadſt been loved; he had been loved; we had been loved; ye had been loved; they had been loved.*

Rule 5. The Future is formed by prefixing the auxiliary Verbs *ſhall* or *will*, and *be* to the Participle Paſt of the principal Verb; and changing the laſt *l* of *ſhall* and *will*, in the ſecond Perſon ſingular, into *t*, when *thou* goes before it; as, *I ſhall* or *will be loved; thou ſhalt* or *wilt be loved; he ſhall* or *will be loved; we ſhall* or *will be loved; ye ſhall* or *will be loved; they ſhall* or *will be loved.*

But Virtue, as it never *will be mov'd*,
Tho' Lewdneſs court it in the Shape of Heaven;
So Luſt, tho' to a radiant Angel link'd,
Will ſate itſelf in a celeſtial Bed,
And prey on Garbage. *Shakeſpear.*

Though *all ſhall be offended*, yet *will I not be offended. Mark* xiv. 29.

Subjunctive Mood.

Rule 1. The Preſent of the Subjunctive Simple is formed by prefixing *be* to the Participle Paſt; and obſerving the Example of the Verb *to be* in all the Perſons of this Tenſe; as, *I be loved; thou be loved; he be loved; we be loved; ye be loved; they be loved.*

Rule 2. The Paſt Imperfect Simple is formed by prefixing *were* to the Participles *preſent* or *paſt*; and changing *e* into *t* in the ſecond Perſon ſingular; as, *I were loved; thou wert loved; he were loved; we were loved; ye were loved; they were loved.*

I could hardly write in plainer Terms, if *I were demonſtrating* a mathematical Propoſition.---*White, on the Engliſh Verbs.*

Al-

Although *thou wert meditating* the Downfal of the French Monarchy, yet it never would enter into thy Mind to hurt the People in their natural Rights---*Ibid.*

Rule 3. The Present of the Subjunctive Compound is formed by prefixing the Verbs *may* or *can*, and *be* to the Participle Past; and adding *ſt* to *may* and *can* in the ſecond Perſon ſingular; as, *I may* or *can be loved; thou mayſt* or *canſt be loved*; *he may* or *can be loved*; *we may* or *can be loved*; *ye may* or *can be loved*; *they may* or *can be loved.*

Rule 4. The Paſt Imperfect is formed by prefixing the Participles *might*, *could*, *would*, or *ſhould*, and the Verb *be* to the Paſt Participle; and adding *ſt* to the auxiliary Participle in the ſecond Perſon ſingular; as, *I might, could, would* or *ſhould be loved*; *thou mightſt, couldſt, wouldſt* or *ſhouldſt be loved*; *he might, could, would* or *ſhould be loved*; *we might, could, would* or *ſhould be loved*; *ye might, could, would* or *ſhould be loved*; *they might, could, would* or *ſhould be loved.*

That wiſh'd the Mountains now *might be* again
Thrown on them, as a Shelter from his Ire.---*Milton.*
And left the printed Foot-ſteps *might be ſeen*,
He dragg'd them backwards to his rocky Den.--*Dryden.*

Rule 5. The Paſt Perfect is formed by prefixing *may*, *have*, and *been*, to the Participle Paſt; and adding *ſt* to *may* in the ſecond Perſon ſingular; as, *I may have been loved*; *thou mayſt have been loved*; *he may have been loved*; *we may have been loved*; *ye may have been loved*; *they may have been loved.*

Rule 6. The Paſt Pluperfect is formed by prefixing the Participles, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *ſhould*, and *have* or *had been* to the Paſt Participle of the Verb; and adding *ſt* to the ſecond Perſon ſingular of the auxiliaries *might*, *could*, *would*, and *ſhould*; as, *I might, could, would*, or *ſhould have* or *had been loved*; *thou mightſt, couldſt, wouldſt*, or *ſhouldſt have* or *had been loved*; *he might, could, would*, or *ſhould have* or *had been loved*; *we might, could, would*, or *ſhould have* or *had been loved*; *ye might, could, would*, or *ſhould have* or *had been loved*; *they might, could, would*, or *ſhould have* or *had been loved.*

Rule

Rule 7. The Future is formed by prefixing *ſhall, have,* and *been,* to the Participle of the principal Verb; and by changing the laſt *l* of the Verb *ſhall,* in the ſecond Perſon ſingular, into *t*; as, *I ſhall have been loved; thou ſhalt have been loved; he ſhall have been loved; we ſhall have been loved; ye ſhall have been loved; they ſhall have been loved.*

Imperative Mood.

The Imperative Paſſive is formed by placing the Nominative between the Verb *be,* and the Participle Paſt, in the ſecond Perſon both ſingular and plural; and between the words *let* and *be* in the third Perſon ſingular and plural; as, *be thou loved; let him be loved; be ye loved; let them be loved.*

On Irregular Verbs.

M. When is a Verb accounted irregular?

S. When it varies from the foregoing Rules.

M. How many Claſſes may irregular Verbs be reduced to?

S. To the two following Claſſes?

I. Such as have their Preterite and Participle Paſſive the ſame.

Preſ.	Preterite and Partic. Paſ.	Preſ.	Preterite and Partic. Paſ.	Preſ.	Preterite and Partic. Paſ.
Awake	*Awoke*	*build*	*built*	*dwell*	*dwelt*
abide	*abode*	*burn*	*burnt*	*drink*	*drank* / *drunk*
begin	*began* / *begun*	*buy*	*bought*	*drop*	*dropt*
bend	*bent*	*caſt*	*caſt*	*feed*	*fĕd*
berēave	*berĕft*	*catch*	*caught*	*feel*	*fĕlt*
beſeech	*beſought*	*cling*	*clung*	*fight*	*fought*
bind	*bound*	*creep*	*crĕpt*	*find*	*found*
bleed	*blĕd*	*coſt*	*coſt*	*flee*	*flĕd*
bleſs	*bleſſed* / *bleſt*	*curſe*	*curſed* / *curſt*	*fraight*	*fraught*
breed	*brĕd*	*dēal*	*dĕalt*	*fling*	*flang* / *flung*
bring	*brought*	*dig*	*dug*	*geld*	*gĕlt*
burſt	*burſt*	*drēam*	*drēamed* / *drĕamt*	*gild*	*gilt*

gird

gird	*girt*	*put*	*put*	*ſtand*	*ſtood*
grind	*ground*	*rēad*	*rĕad*	*ſpring*	*ſprang* / *ſprung*
hang	*hanged* / *hung*	*rend*	*rent*	*ſtick*	*ſtuck*
have	*had*	*ring*	*rang* / *rung*	*ſting*	*ſtang* / *ſtung*
hēar	*hĕard*	*run*	*ran* / *run*	*ſtop*	*ſtopt*
hurt	*hurt*	*ſay*	*ſaid*	*ſweep*	*ſwĕpt*
keep	*kĕpt*	*ſeek*	*ſought*	*ſwim*	*ſwam** / *ſwum*
lay	*laid*	*ſell*	*ſold*	*tēach*	*taught*
lēad	*lĕd*	*ſend*	*ſent*	*tell*	*told*
lēave	*lĕft*	*ſhine*	*ſhined* / *ſhone*	*think*	*thought*
lēap	*lĕapt*	*ſhoot*	*ſhŏt*	*thruſt*	*thruſt*
lend	*lent*	*ſhrink*	*ſhrank* / *ſhrunk*	*weep*	*wĕpt*
lop	*lopt*	*ſit*	*ſat*	*whip*	*whipt*
loſe	*loſt*	*ſing*	*ſang* / *ſung*	*win*	*wan* / *won*
make	*made*	*ſleep*	*ſlĕpt*	*wis*	*wiſt*
mēan	*mĕant*	*ſprēad*	*ſprĕad*	*wind*	*wound*
meet	*mĕt*	*ſpin*	*ſpan* / *ſpun*	*work*	*wrought*
mix	*mixed* / *mixt*			*wring*	*wrang* / *wrung*
patch	*patched* / *patcht*				
pay	*paid*				

II. Such as have their Preterite and Participle different.

Preſent.	Preter.	Particip. Paſ.	Preſ.	Perter.	Particip. Paſ.
bear	*bore*	*born*	*clēave*	*clove* / *clĕft*	*cloven* / *clĕft*
bēat	*bĕat*	*bēaten*	*come*	*came*	*come*
bid	*bad*	*bid* / *bidden*	*crow*	*crew*	*crow'd*
bite	*bit*	*bitten*	*dare*	*durſt*	*dared*
blow	*blew*	*blown*	*die*	*died*	*dĕad*
brēak	*broke*	*broken*	*do*	*did*	*done*
chide	*chid*	*chid* / *chidden*	*draw*	*drew*	*drawn*
chooſe	*choſe*	*choſen*	*drive*	*drove*	*driven*
			eat	*eat*	*eaten*

fall

* In old Authors *a* is uſed inſtead of *u*.

fall	*fell*	*fallen*	*ſhew*	*ſhewed*	*ſhewn*
fly	*flew*	*flown*	*ſhow*	*ſhowed*	*ſhown*
forſake	*forſook*	*forſaken*	*ſlay*	*ſlew*	*ſlain*
freeze	*froze*	*frozen*	*ſlide*	*ſlid*	*ſlidden*
get	*got*	*gotten*	*ſmite*	*ſmote*	*ſmitten*
give	*gave*	*given*	*ſow*	*ſowed*	*ſown*
go	*went*	*gone*	*ſpēak*	*ſpoke*	*ſpoken*
grow	*grew*	*grown*	*ſpit*	*ſpat*	*ſpitten*
hew	*hewed*	*hewn*	*ſtēal*	*ſtole*	*ſtolen* / *ſtole*
hide	*hid*	*hidden*			
hold	*held*	*holden*	*ſtrive*	*ſtrove*	*ſtriven*
know	*knew*	*known*	*ſweār*	*ſwore*	*ſworn*
lade	*laded*	*laden*	*ſwell*	*ſwelled*	*ſwoln*
lie	*lay*	*lain*	*take*	*took*	*taken*
load	*loaded*	*loaden*	*teār*	*tore*	*torn*
mow	*mowed*	*mown*	*thrive*	*throve*	*thriven*
ride	*rode* / *rid*	*ridden*	*throw*	*threw*	*thrown*
			tread	*trŏd*	*trodden*
riſe	*roſe*	*riſen*	*weār*	*wore*	*worn*
ſhake	*ſhook*	*ſhaken*	*wēave*	*wove*	*woven*
ſee	*ſaw*	*ſeen*	*write*	*writ* / *wrote*	*writ* / *wrote* / *written*
ſeethe	*ſŏd*	*ſodden*			
ſhear	*ſhore*	*ſhorn*			

Note, Theſe Preterites, *bare*, *ſhare*, *ſware*, *tare*, *ware*, *clave*, *gat*, *begat*, *forgat*, *brake*, *ſpake*, *began*, *rang*, *ſang*, *ſprang*, *ſhrank*, *drank*, *ran*, *wan*, &c. &c. are ſeldom uſed, and very unpolite.

Beſeeched, *catched*, *digged*, *dreamed*, *gelded*, *gilded*, *girded*, *hanged*, *worked*, &c. &c. are ſometimes to be met with; but theſe are rarely or never uſed by the Modern, and more elegant Authors.

There are alſo a great Number of Preterites better expreſſed by the Participle Paſſive, though they have been of long Uſe in the Engliſh Language; ſuch as, *got*, *drove*, *eat*, *ſhore*, *bore*; &c. which are better expreſſed by *gotten*, *driven*, *eaten*, *ſhorn*, *born*: For it is better to ſay, *I have gotten*, than *I have got*; *I have driven*, than *I have drove*; *I have eaten*, than *I have eat*; *I have ſhorn*, than *I have ſhore*; *I have born*, than *I have bore*; &c. RULES

RULES *for forming the* PERSONS *of Irregular Active* VERBS.

Rule 1. If the first Person ends in *e* silent after *c*, *g*, *s*, or *z*, an *s* is subjoined to the third Person; as, *I praise, he praises; I engage, he engages; I piece, he pieces; I blaze, he blazes.*

Rule 2. If the first Person ends in *y*, when *y* is no Part of a Diphthong, the third Person is formed by *ies*; as, *I fly, he flies; I cry, he cries; I spy, he spies.*

Rule 3. When the first Person ends in *ch*, *s*, *sh*, *x*, or *z*, the third Person is formed by adding *es*; as, *I teach, he teaches; I preach, he preaches; I pass, he passes; I wash, he washes; I vex, he vexes; I buzz, he buzzes.*

Rule 4. Verbs ending in *f* or *fe*, retain *f* in the third Person singular; as, *I snuff, he snuffs; I chase, he chases; I quaff, he quaffs.*

Note, When the Preterite Active, and the Participle Passive are the same in Terminations, they are distinguished by the Nominative, or *have*, or *had* before them. When *I have* or *had* is before the Word, it is the Preterite Active; but when *am* is before *it*, it is the Participle Passive; as, *I have called; thou hast loved; I am bound; he is bound*, &c. Intransitives are excepted, such as *come, gone, run, risen, fallen, grown, withered*, &c.

CHAP. V.

On INDECLINABLE PARTS *of* SPEECH.

On ADVERBS.

M. WHAT is an Adverb?

S. In English it is a Particle joined with an Adjective, a Verb, or another Adverb, expressing *Circumstance, Quality*, or *Manner* of Signification.

Adverbs of Circumstance are

1st. Adverbs signifying Place; and these are three-fold:

1st. Signifying Rest in a Place; as,	*there*	*some where*
where	*elsewhere*	*any where*
here, herein	*every where*	*within, without*
	no where	

2d. To or towards a Place.

whither
hither
thither
whitherward
towards
hitherward
thitherward
upward
downward
forward
backward

3d. From a Place.

above
below
whence
hence
thence
whithersoever.

2dly; *Of* TIME.

1. Present; as,

Now
To-day

2. Past; as,

before
already
yesterday
heretofore
long since
lately

3. Future; as,

(Very near)

presently
immediately
by and by
instantly
straightway

(Remote)

to-morrow
hereafter
henceforth, henceforward, not yet.

4. Indefinite; as,

when
often
oftentimes
seldom
daily
yearly
always
then
ever
never
again

5. Continuance of Time; as,

long
how long
so long
long ago
a long while, &c.

3dly; Signifying ORDER; as,

secondly
thirdly
sourthly, &c.
finally
lastly

4thly; Signifying NUMBER; as,

once
twice
thrice
rarely
seldom
frequently
often

5thly; Signifying QUANTITY; as,

how much
how great
enough
sufficient
somewhat
something
nothing

6thly; Signifying QUALITY.

These are either absolute, or comparative. Absolute, expressing

1. Quality simply; as, *well, ill, bravely.*

2. Certainty; as, *truly, verily, certainly, yes, yea, undoubtedly.*

3. Contingence; as, *happily, peradventure, perhaps, by chance.*

4. Negation; as, *nay, no, not, by no means, not at all, in no wise.*

5.

5. Explaining; as, *to wit, namely.*

6. Separation; as, *apart, separately, one by one,* &c.

7. Joining together; as, *together, generally, universally, for the most part.*

8. Indication; as, *behold, lo.*

9. Interrogation; as, *why, wherefore, how, whether.*

Comparative.

1. Signifying Excess; as, *very much, too much, exceedingly, altogether, wholly, more bravely, most bravely,* &c.

2. Defect; as, *almost, little, very little, least of all.*

3. Preference; as, *rather, chiefly, especially.*

4. Likeness and Equality; as, *so, as, as if, even as, enough, in like Manner.*

5. Unlikeness and Inequality; as, *otherwise, else, much more, much less.*

6. Abatement; as, *by Degrees, scarcely, hardly.*

7. Exclusion; as, *only.*

Note, Adverbs are intended for expressing a Sentiment in fewer Words, or in a shorter Manner; as, we say, such a one *acted prudently*, instead of saying *he acted with Prudence*; *he acted foolishly*, instead of saying *he acted like a Fool.*

Adverbs of Quality are in general formed from any Adjective, by adding *ly* thereto; as, *wisely, foolishly, justly, prudently, constantly, falsely.*

Adverbs may be derived from almost any of the other Parts of Speech, even from proper Names; for we can say *Socratically*, instead of saying *after the Manner of Socrates*, &c.

On Prepositions.

M. What is a Preposition?

S. It is an English Particle, joined to other Parts of Speech to shew their Situation, Relation, or Reference to one another; as, Now send Men *to* Joppa, and call *for* one Simon, whose Sir-name is Peter. He lodgeth *with* one Simon, a Tanner, whose House is *by* the Sea Side. *Acts* x. 5, 6.

M. How are Prepositions divided?

S. Into separable and inseparable.

M. Which are the ſeparable ones?

S. Theſe following:

above	*between*	*over*
about	*betwixt*	*than*
after	*beyond*	*through* or *thorough*
afore	*by*	*throughout*
againſt	*down*	*till, until*
among, amongſt	*for*	*to, unto*
amidſt	*from*	*toward*, or *towards*
around	*in*	*under, underneath*
at	*into*	*up*
before	*near*	*with*
behind	*nigh*	*within*
below	*of, off*	*without*
beneath	*on*, or *upon*	
beſide, beſides	*out*, or *out of*	

All the Reſt of the Prepoſitions are uſed only in Compoſition, or joined with other Words. They are for the moſt Part of foreign Extraction, derived from either the Latin or the Greek Tongues.

Obſervations *on* Prepoſitions *in* Compoſition.

A is uſed in Compoſition, but improperly, for *in* or *on*; as, *he lies a-bed; he is gone aſhore;* inſtead of *he lies in Bed*; *he is gone on Shore.*

Be is uſed to ſignify *about;* as, *beſtir, beſpatter, beſprinkle.* It ſignifies alſo *by* or *nigh*; as, *beſide*; *in*; as, *betimes*, i. e. *in Time*; *for*, or *before*; as, *to beſpeak*; or *to ſpeak for.*

For in Compoſition is negative or privative; as, *forbid*, i. e. *bid it not*; *forſake*, i. e. *ſeek it no more.*

Fore in Compoſition implies Preſcience; as, *foreſee, forebode, foretel*, &c.

Mis is uſed to point out Error or Defect; as, *Miſdeed, Miſtake, Miſuſe, Misfortune.*

Over is uſed to denote Eminency or Superiority; as, *overcome, over-rule*; or Exceſs; *over faſt, overjoyed, overpowered.*

Out is uſed to point out Excellency, Exceſs, or Superiority; as, *out-do, out-go, out-run*, &c.

Un

Un before Adjectives implies Negation; as, *unworthy*; i. e. *not worthy*; *unpleasant*, *unprofitable*, *unconcerned*, &c.

When *un* is joined to a Verb, it undoes what has been already done; as, *unsay*, i. e. *to recant*; *to undo*, i. e. *to destroy what has been done*.

Up signifies Motion upwards; as, *up Hill*, *up Land*, *upside*.

With signifies Resistance or Privation; as, *withstand*, *withdraw*, i. e. *take away*.

All these just now mentioned are English Prepositions.

There are also a great number of Latin Prepositions joined with other Words, which have become English Words through Custom. These I shall consider distinctly, for the better instruction of such as do not understand Latin.

Ab, or *abs*, in Composition, signifies Separation or Parting; as, *abstain*, i. e. *to refrain from*; *absolve*, i. e. *to clear*, or *free from*; *abdicate*, i. e. *to withdraw*: It also denotes Excess; as, *abhor*, &c.

Ad signifies *at*, or *to*; as, *adhere*, i. e. *close to*; *adjacent*, i. e. *near*.

Ante signifies *before*; as, *antecedent*, i. e. *a Word going before*; *to antedate*, i. e. *to date before*.

Circum signifies *about*; as, *circumambient*, *to lie round about*; *circumvallation*, *ditching about*.

Con, which is sometimes written *Co* or *Col*, signifies *together with*; as, *Convocation*, *a calling* or *meeting together*; *co-operate*, i. e. *to labour together*; *Colloquy*, *a talking together*; *Commerce*, *a trading together*.

Contra signifies *against*; as, *to contradict*, i. e. *to gainsay* or *speak against*: From this Preposition comes *counter*, which signifies *Opposition*; as, *to counteract*, *countermand*, *counterbalance*, *counterpoise*, &c.

De signifies *Motion from*, or, *Demonstration*; as, *decamp*, *depart*, *demonstrate*, *deplore*.

Dis denotes *Privation* or *Negation*, and gives the Word it is compounded with a Signification contrary to its original Meaning; as, *disagree*, *distrust*, *disapprove*, &c.

Di extends the Sense of the Word it is compounded with; as, *diminish*, *direct*, &c.

E, or *ex*, denotes *out*, *out of*, or *off*; as, *to evade*,

i. e. *to put off*: *to exclude*, i. e. *to shut out*.

Extra signifies *beyond*, or *over*, *and above*; as, *extravagant*, *exuberant*, *extraordinary*.

In in Composition has often a negative and privative Signification; as, *inoffensive*, *inactive*, *inaccurate*, *inhumane*.

N in *in* is often changed into *l*, *m*, *r*; hence we have *il*, *im*, *ir*; as, *illiberal*, *illegal*, *immodest*, *immortal*, *irreligious*, *irrational*.

In denotes that one Thing is put into another; as, *inclose*, *infuse*, *inrol*, *impale*, *import*.

The Preposition *en* is used in Words of French original; as, *enrich*, *enrage*, *encourage*, &c. It never signifies Privation, but denotes the Disposition or Impression received.

Inter signifies *between*; as, *intersperse*, *intercept*, *intervene*, *interval*, &c.

In French Words we use *enter* instead of *inter*; as, *entertain*, *enterlace*, *enterprize*.

Intro signifies *within*; as, *introduce*, *intromission*.

Ob signifies *Opposition*, or *against*; as, *Obstacle*: In many Words *b* is changed into *p*; as, *oppose*, *opprobrious*, &c.

Per signifies *through*, and in Composition denotes *Excellency* or *Excess*; as, *perfect*, *perforate*, &c.

Post signifies *after*; as, *Postscript*, *postpone*, *posthumous*, &c.

Pre signifies *before*; as, *presuppose*, *premeditate*.

Pro encreaseth the sense of Words; as, *profound*, i. e. *very deep*; *profuse*, i. e. *to spend fast*, &c. It has several other Significations, which I shall omit.

Preter signifies *besides*, or *against*; as, *preternatural*, i. e. *against nature*, or *contrary to it*.

Re signifies *again*; as, *to repeat*, *relapse*, *reiterate*. It also signifies *Opposition*; as, *repulse*, i. e. *beat back*; *rebuke*, *reprove*, i. e. *speak against*.

Retro signifies *backwards*; as, *retrospect*, *retrograde*, &c.

Se signifies *without* or *aside from*; as, *secure*, *aside*, or *without Care*; *separate*, *aside from*.

Sub signifies *under*; as *to subscribe, subsist, subtract*, i. e. *to write under, stand under*, and *draw under*.

Subter is much of the same Signification; as, *Subterfuge*, i. e. *a Place to flee under*, &c.

Super signifies *above*; as, *supereminent, superabundant, Superscription*. *Super* is changed into *sur* in Words derived from the French; as, *Surface, Surplus, surrender*.

Trans signifies *over*, or *beyond*; as, *transfer, transport, Transmigration*. It also denotes the Change of one Thing into another; as, *transform, transfigure, transubstantiate*.

There are also Greek Prepositions used in composing English Words; as, *a* or *an*, which is privative, and signifies *not*; as, *anonymous*, i. e. *without Name*; *Anarchy, without Order*, or *Government*.

Amphi, which signifies *both* or *two*; as *amphibious*, i. e. *Creatures which can live on either Land or Water*; *Amphibology*, i.e. *a Speech of an uncertain or doubtful Meaning*.

Anti, which signifies *against*, or *contrary*; as, *Antagonist* i. e. *an Opponent* or *Opposite*; *Antichrist*, i. e. *against* or *an Enemy to Christ*; *Antinomian*, i. e. *against the Law*, &c.

Hyper, which signifies *over and above*; as, *Hypercritic*, i. e. *a Critic of better Talents than another*, or *captious beyond Measure*, &c.

Hypo, which signifies *under*; as, *Hypocrite*, i. e. *one under a Mask*; *Hypogeum*, i. e. *under the Earth*.

Meta, which signifies *beyond*; or denotes the changing of one thing into another; as, *Metaphor, Metamorphosis, Metaphysical*, &c.

Peri, which signifies *about*; as, *Periphrasis*, i. e. *a speaking in a round about Way*; *Peripatetic*, i. e. *one who walks about*.

Syn, which signifies *with*, or *together*; as, *Synod, a meeting together*, or *a Convocation*; *Synthetic*, i. e. *compounding Things together*. *N* is sometimes left out, and *m* substituted in its Place; as, *Sympathy*, i. e. *mutual Feeling*; *Symphony*, i. e. *Harmony of Sound*, &c.

On Interjections.

M. What is Interjection?

S. It is an English Particle made Use of in Speech, to denote some sudden Passion or Emotion of the Mind.

Inter-

Interjections expreſs

1. Joy; as, *hey! brave!*
2. Grief; as, *ah! alas! Woes me! alack! alack-a-day!*
3. Wonder, as, *O ſtrange!*
4. Praiſe; as, *well-done! O brave! very well!*
5. Averſion; as, *away! begone! fy! tuſh! piſh! pſhaw! foh! avaunt! pugh!*
6. Laughter; as, *ha, ha, he!*
7. Surprize; as, *hah! heyday! aha! what! ſtrange!*
8. Incitement to Attention; as, *hark! lo! ſee! halloo!*
9. Deſire of Silence; as, *huſh! hiſt! Peace! Silence!*
10. Languor; as, *heigh ho!*
11. Deliberation; as, *hum!*
12. Exultation; as, *heigh! huzza!*
13. Salutation; as, *hail! all hail!*
14. Pain; as, *O! oh!*
15. Of taking Leave; as, *adieu!*
16. Friendly; as, *well-met, welcome!*
17. Of wiſhing; as, *O! O that!*
18. Of exclaiming; as, *O!*

There are ſeveral other Interjections which the Maſter may teach the Scholar in a Courſe of Reading, which are here omitted for the Sake of Brevity.

Nouns are ſometimes uſed for Interjections; as, *O Shame! With a Miſchief! O Wretched! O the Villainy!* &c.

On CONJUNCTIONS.

M. What is Conjunction?

S. A Conjunction is an Engliſh Particle, which connects Sentences together.

M. How are Conjunctions diſtinguiſhed?

S. In the following Manner, into

1. Copulative; as, *and, alſo, both, as well as, likewiſe, neither, nor.*
2. Disjunctive; as, *either, or.*
3. Conceſſive; as, *though, although, albeit.*
4. Diſcretive; as, *but, except, ſave* or *ſaving*, &c.
5. Conditional; as, *if, if ſo be, provided, unleſs.*

6.

6. Adverſative; as, *yet, notwithſtanding, nevertheleſs.*
7. Caſual; as, *for, becauſe.*
8. Illative; as, *therefore, wherefore, ſeeing, ſince, for as much as.*
9. Diminutive; as, *at leaſt.*
10. Dubitative; as, *whether or not, whether.*
11. Expletive; as, *now, truly, indeed.*
12. Ordinative; as, *thereafter, finally, moreover.*
13. Declarative; as *to wit, namely.*
14. Demonſtrative; as, *that.*
15. Exceptive; as, *unleſs, otherwiſe, except.*
16. Reſtrictive; as, *as, ſo.*

What more is neceſſary to ſay concerning Conjunctions, ſhall be left to the Rules of Conſtruction.

CHAP. VI.

On DERIVATIVES.

M. HOW many Sorts of derivative Words are there in Engliſh?

S. Two; 1. Engliſh Words derived from Words in the ſame Language; 2. Engliſh Words derived from Words in other Languages.

M. What do you mean by a primitive Word?

S. One which is derived from no other Word, either in the ſame, or any other Language.

M. How many Sorts of Derivations are among Words purely Engliſh?

S. Four; viz. Adjectives from Subſtantives; as, *Wealth, wealthy; Health, healthy; Fruit, fruitful,* &c.

2. Subſtanſtives from Adjectives; as, *fruitful, Fruitfulneſs; ſinful, Sinfulneſs,* &c.

3. Verbs from both Subſtantives and Adjectives; as, from *a Fiſh,* comes *to fiſh*; from *a Rule,* comes *to rule*; from *Black,* to *blacken*; *Hard,* to *harden*; *Sharp,* to *ſharpen*; &c.

4. Subſtantives and Participles from Verbs; as, from

to

to *run*, comes *Runner*; from to *love*, comes *Lover*; and the Participles, *loving*, *loved*, &c.

RULES *of Derivation of Words purely English.*

Rule 1. Adjectives signifying Plenty, are formed from Substantives by adding *y*; as, *Health*, *healthy*; *Louse*, *lousy*; *Filth*, *filthy*, &c.

Note, When *e* silent is used in the End of a Word primitive, it is left out in the Derivative; as, in *lousy*, &c.

Rule 2. Adjectives signifying Fulness, are formed by adding the Syllables *ful* or *some* to the Substantive; as, *Sin*, *sinful*; *Mercy*, *merciful*; *Joy*, *joyful*; *Burden*, *burdensome*; *Whole*, *wholesome*; *Trouble*, *troublesome*, &c.

Rule 3. Adjectives signifying Want, are formed from Substantives by adding the Word *less*; as, *Worth*, *worthless*; *Wit*, *witless*; *Care*, *careless*, &c.

Rule 4. Adjectives signifying Likeness or Similitude, are formed from Substantives by adding *ly*; as, *Earth*, *earthly*; *Father*, *fatherly*; *Heaven*, *heavenly*.

Rule 5. Adjectives signifying the Matter or Materials of which any Thing is made, are formed from Substantives by adding *en*; as, *Earth*, *earthen*; *Oak*, *oaken*; *Silk*, *silken*.

Rule 6. Adjectives which diminish the Quality of any Thing, are formed from other Adjectives by adding *ish*; as, *black*, *blackish*; *red*, *redish*; *white*, *whitish*.

Note, When *ish* is added to a Substantive, the Adjective formed therefrom denotes Likeness; as, *Child*, *childish*; *Monk*, *monkish*, &c.

Some national Names end in *ish*; as, *English*, *Scotish*, &c. By Contraction *Scotish* ends in *s*, or *ch*; as, *Scots*, or *Scotch*.

Diminutive Names sometimes end in *kin* and *ock*; as, *Lamb*, *Lambkin*; a young Lamb; *Pipe*, *Pipkin*; *Hill*, *Hillock*, &c.

Some Diminutives end in *ing*; as, *Goose*, *Gosling*; others end in *rel*; as, *Cock*, *Cockrel*; *Pike*, *Pickrel*, &c.

Many Nouns are formed from the Present of Verbs by adding

adding *r*, or *er*; as, *Love*, *Lover*; *Dance*, *Dancer*; *Sing*, *Singer*; *Play*, *Player*; *Pipe*, *Piper*.

Rule 7. Names ending in *ſhip*, *ric*, and *wic*, denote Office, State, or Condition; as, *Kingſhip*, *Fellowſhip*, *Lordſhip*, *Biſhopric*, *Bailywic*, &c.

Rule 8. Names ending in *head* or *hood*, point out the Condition, State, or Quality of any Perſon or Thing; as, *Godhead*, *Manhood*, *Widowhood*, *Maidenhead*.

Words ending in *dom* ſignify either *Office* or *Power*, *State*, *Condition*, or *Quality*; alſo the Place in which Power is exerciſed; as, *Thraldom*, *Freedom*, *Whoredom*, *Dukedom*, &c.

Abſtract Words are derived from either *Adjectives* or *Verbs*, by the Addition of *th*, and *neſs*; as,

1. From Adjectives; as, *broad*, *Breadth*; *long*, *Length*; *ſtrong*, *Strength*; *deep*, *Depth*; *true*, *Truth*; *dear*, *Dearth*; *warm*, *Warmth*; *white*, *Whiteneſs*; *hard*, *Hardneſs*, &c.

2. From Verbs; as, *Growth*, from *to grow*; *Stealth*, from *to ſteal*; *Birth*, from *to bear*, &c.

M. How do you know when Engliſh Words are derived from Words in other Languages?

S. By the following Rules.

Rule 1. Engliſh Words ending in *ion*, *ty*, *ence*, or *cy*, *nt*, *al*, *id*, *ude*, *ary* or *ory* (*n*, *r*, or *t*, between two Vowels) *able*, *ate*, *act*, *cede*, *cle*, *ect*, *ere*, *ceſs*, *fy*, *ibe*, *ict*, *ide*, *ile*, *ine*, *ign*, *iſe*, *iſs*, *it*, *ive*, *nſe*, *oſe*, *our*, *ous*, *pel*, *uct*, *uce*, *uge*, *ume*, *une*, *ure*, *uſe*, *ute*, and *x*, are generally derived from the Latin.

Rule 2. Words ending in *cal*, *ic*, *is*, *iſm*, *ogue*, *dy*, *gy*, *my*, *ny*, *phy*, *ancy*, *aſm*, *aſter*, *ax*, *cele*, *chy*, *cope*, *etry*, *gram*, *graph*, *iad*, *iac*, *iaſt*, *ics*, *iſt*, *ize*, *labe*, *lage*, *meter*, *oce*, *ope*, *ophe*, *oides*, *oid*, *ole*, *ome*, *oma*, *ory*, *ox*, *phor*, *pſe*, *ſy*, *ycle*, &c. are derived from the Greek.

Rule 3. Words with any of the Diphthongs between two Conſonants are generally derived from the French; as, *Chaiſe*, *Tour*, *Gout*, *Suit*, *Joint*, *Courage*, *Rejoice*, *Rout*, *Relief*, *avaunt*, &c.

Rule

Rule 4. The greatest part of Words ending in the Diphthong *oy*, or the treble Vowels *ieu*, *eau*, are of French Original; as, *Joy*, *adieu*, *lieu*, *Eau*, *Beau*, *Flambeau*, &c. *Garden*, *Garter*, *Buckler*, *advance*, with some other words derived from the French, are excepted.

Note, Words ending in *ible*, *ment*, *ive*, come to us thro' the *Medium* of the French, and are originally derived from the Latin; such as, *corruptible*, *imperceptible*, *commandment*, &c. Words in *ive*, come from French Words ending in *if*; as, *Captive*, *corrosive*, &c.

SYNTAX.

PART III.

M. WHAT is Syntax?

S. Syntax is the right ordering of Words in Speech, or joining them regularly in a Sentence.

M. What is a Sentence?

S. A Sentence is a Sentiment of the Mind expressed by two or more Words.

M. How are Sentences divided?

S. Into simple and compound.

M. What is a simple Sentence?

S. Every simple Sentence consists of a Noun and a Verb; as, *the Master teaches; the Boy learns.*

M. What is a Compound Sentence?

S. A Compound Sentence is that which hath two or more Verbs in it, joined together by some Conjunctions; as, When Joseph *had taken* the Body, he *wrapped* it in a clean Linen Cloth; *and laid* it in his own new Tomb, which he had *hewn* out in the Rock; *and* he *rolled* a great Stone to the Door of the Sepulchre, *and departed.* Matthew xxvii. 59, 60.

M. How many Parts are there in Syntax?

S. Two; *Concord* and *Government*.

M. What is Concord?

S.

S. The Agreement of an Adjective with a Substantive, of a Verb with its Nominative or Person, of a Substantive with another Substantive, and of a Relative with its Antecedent.

M. What is *Government* ?

S. *Government* is, when a Word governs a certain Case.—In this Part of Syntax is likewise included the application of the Tenses and Moods of Verbs, and of the Adverbs, Prepositions, and Conjunctions.

Note, In *Government* the first is called the *Word governing*, and the second the *Word governed*.

CHAP. I.

On CONCORD.

Rule I. AN Adjective agrees with a Substantive expressed or understood in Gender, Number, and Case; as, *a good Man; a chaste Woman; a heavy Stone*; &c.

Rule II. A Verb agrees with the Nominative before it in Number and Person; as, *I read; thou writest; he learns*; &c.

Rule III. The Verb *am*, and Verbs of naming and Gesture, have a Nominative both before and after them, belonging to the same Thing; as, *I am a Scholar; Cresus is called rich; your Name is Thomas; this Stone is a Monument; I go lame*; &c.

Exception 1. The Nominative Case is put after the Verb, when any Question is asked, or Command given; as, King Agrippa, *believest thou* the Prophets? *Acts* xxvi. 27.

Call thou upon me in the Day of Trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me. *Ps.* l. 15.

Exception 2. If the Question or Command be expressed by any Compound Tense, the Nominative Case is placed after the Sign of the Tense; as, *Hast thou eaten* of the Tree whereof I commanded thee, that thou shouldst not eat? *Gen.* iii. 11.

Boast not, mistaken Swain, thy Art
To please my partial Eyes,
The Charms that have subdu'd my Heart,
Another may despise.—*Guardian.*

Rule IV. Sometimes the Infinitive Mood, or Part of a Sentence, is the Nominative to the Verb; as,

To lie is not my Property.

To laugh at Men of Humour is thePrivilege of every serious Blockhead.

Sometimes that Part of a Sentence which is the Nominative to the Verb, is placed last, and the Verb placed in the Beginning of it, with *it* or *there* before it; as, *it* gives me much Despair in the Design of reforming the World by my Speculations, *when I find there always arise, from one Generation to another, successive Cheats and Bubbles, as naturally as Beasts of Prey, and those which are to be their Food.*—Spectator.

It is *a certain Sign of an ill Heart to be given to Defamation.*—Ibid.

Note, One Verb governs another in the Infinitive Mood; as, *I desire to learn*; &c.

Rule V. One Substantive agrees with another, signifying the same thing, in Case, *i. e.* they are both in the same State; as, *The Lord God*; *the Lord Jesus*; *King George*; *Judge Mansfield*; &c.

Rule VI. The Relatives *who*, *which*, *that*, &c. agree with their Antecedents in Gender and Number; as, He is a wise man, *who* speaks little; the Man, *who* died of a Fever; the River, *which* runs through the Plain; the Stone, *that* fell from the Corner; &c.

Note, That the Antecedent is a Substantive Noun that goes before the Relative, and is again understood to the Relative; as, *Beware of Idleness*, *which* (*Idleness*) *is an Enemy to Virtue.*

Rule VII. The Relative *who* is applied to Persons, *which* to Things; *that* to either Persons, or Things; as, the Man, *who* is my Fellow; the House, *which* I built; the Horse, *that* gain'd the Prize; the House, *that* fell Yesterday.

There

There is an Impropriety in using *who* instead of *which*; for it is the Custom and Genius of our Language that *who* be applied to Persons, and *which* to Things.

Who may be used instead of *which* when a Thing is made to speak or act like a Person. This is called Personification; as,

And in the Visitation of the Winds,
Who take the Ruffian Billows by the Top.

Shakespear, Hen. 4, Act 3, Scene 1.

Who is improperly applied to Children as Persons, because it implies Reason, which we do not suppose Children possessed of till they grow up in Years. We say the Child *which* is born, and not the Child *who* is born.

Who is not applied to Animals. We say the Horse *which* (or *that*) gain'd the Prize, not *who* gain'd the Prize.

When the Name of a Person is substituted in Place of a Virtue, *which* is better than *who*; as, Solomon, *which* is but another Name for Peace and Tranquillity.

Who or *which* ought not to be used after the Superlative Degree. There is an Impropriety in the following Sentence: "The Followers of Cataline were the most "profligate, *which* could be called out of the most cor-"rupt city of the Universe."---*Rise and Fall of ancient Republics.* It should read, the most Profligate *that* could be called out of the most corrupt City of the Universe.

When the Words *the same* are used, *that* is more natural than *who* or *which*; as, "Alexander was the same "Person *that* passed the Granicus, and *that* conquered "Darius."

If a Preposition goes before the Relative, *who* or *which* must be used; as, The Pleasures, *to which* Alexander abandoned himself, were the Occasion of his Death.

Rule VIII. If the Relative determines the Number and Person of the Verb, it is the Nominative to the Verb; as, I *who* read; thou *who* writest; the King *who* gives Laws; &c.

——————————The Pride of Swains
Palemon was, the generous, and the Rich;
Who led the *rural Life* in all its Joy.

Thompson's Seasons.

Oh knew he but his Happineſs, of Men
The happieſt he! *who* far from public Rage,
Deep in the Vale, with a *choice few* retir'd,
Drinks the pure Pleaſures of the *rural Life*.—Ibid.

Rule IX. If any Noun come between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative ſhall be of that State, which the Noun or Prepoſition going before, or the Verb coming after, uſes to govern; as, God *whom* we worſhip; the King *whom* we obey; the Kingdom *which* we live in; by *whoſe* Bounty we live.

Rule X. When the Relative *that* depends on a Prepoſition, the Prepoſition is for the moſt Part placed after the Verb; but *who* and *which* have the Prepoſition before them; as, the Man *that* I ſpoke of; the Thing *of which* I ſpoke; the Man *of whom* I ſpoke; the Thing *that* I ſpoke of.

Note, Whatever Relative is uſed in a Compound Sentence, ought to be continued throughout. There is a manifeſt Blunder in the Univerſal Hiſtory, taken Notice of by Dr Prieſtly: "It is remarkable that Holland, "againſt *which* the War was undertaken, and *that* in "the very Beginning was reduced to the very Brink of "Deſtruction, loſt nothing." It ſhould read "*which* in "the very Beginning was reduced to the very Brink of "of Deſtruction."

Such Conſtruction is diſagreeable to the Ear of almoſt any Reader, who gives the leaſt Attention to what he is reading.

Rule XI. The Demonſtrative Pronouns *this* and *that*, when Adjectives, are uſed in the Singular Number; *theſe* and *thoſe* in the Plural; as, *this Man*; *that Church*; *theſe Women*; *thoſe Things*; &c.

Rule XII. Two or more Nouns in the Singular Number, joined by the Conjunction *and*, require a Plural Verb; as, the King *and* the Queen *are* returned from Richmond; Peter *and* John *were* the Sons of Zebedee.

Rule XIII. Two Relatives, or a Relative joined with a Noun, require a Plural Verb, as, I *and* you *are* Brethren; James *and* I *are* Couſins.

O thou, whose Glory fills th' etherial Throne,
And all the deathless Pow'rs, protect my Son.
Pope's Homer.

Rule XIV. Collective Names, or Words implying Number or a Multitude, are joined with Verbs either in the Singular or Plural Number; as, the Parliament *is*, or *are* met; the army *is*, or *are* at Hand; the Mob *is* assembled, or *are* assembled.

CHAP. II.

On GOVERNMENT.

Rule I. ONE Substantive governs another (signifying a different Thing) in the Genitive; as, the Love *of* God; the Law *of* Nature; the *King's* Speech.

Thy *Father*'s Merit sets thee forth to View,
And plants thee in the fairest Point *of* Light.---*Cato.*

Rule II. Partitive Words, such as *each*, *either*, *every one*, govern the Genitive Plural; as, *each of us*; *either of them*; *every one of them.*

Rule III. Comparatives, Superlatives, Interrogatives, and some Nouns of Number, require also a Genitive Plural; as, *the elder of the Brothers*; *the most learned of the Romans*; *which of us? one of the Muses*; &c.

Rule IV. Adjectives signifying Worth, Desire, Care, or Capacity, govern the Genitive; as, a Man *worthy of Praise*; a Woman *fond of Dominion*; a Boy *capable of Instruction.*

Rule V. Adjectives signifying Plenty or Want, govern the Genitive or Ablative; as, a Man *full of Indignation*; *void* of Wisdom; *clear* from Guilt; *void* of Anger; *poor* in Substance; *rich* in Lands, in Money, in Hope, &c.

Rule VI. The Adjective Names of Nations, Cities, and Virtues, are frequently used instead of the Genitive Case of their corresponding Substantives; thus, we equally say, *the English Fleet*, and *the Fleet of England*; *the Roman Emperors*, and *the Emperors of Rome*; we likewise say, *a wise*, *worthy*, *virtuous Man*; or *a Man of Wisdom*, *of Worth*, *of Virtue*; &c.

Rule VII. Comparatives having *than*, or *by*, after them, govern the Ablative; as, *sweeter than Honey*; *colder than Ice*; *higher by a Foot*.

Rule VIII. Adjectives signifying Advantage or Disadvantage, Similitude or Dissimilitude, require a Dative; as, *profitable for* * Health; *hurtful to* the State; *like to* his Father; &c.

On the Government *of* Verbs.

Rule I. Verbs signifying Motion to a Place, or some Affection of the Mind, govern a Dative; as, *we walked to Church*; *he applied to Business*; *they came to our Relief*; &c.

Rule II. Verbs of accusing, acquitting, convincing, admonishing, asking, receiving, buying, borrowing, depriving, preventing, robbing, cheating, &c. &c. govern a Genitive; as, he was *accused* of Theft; a Man *convicted* of Treason; *admonished* of God; *disappointed* of the Spoil.

For in her helpless Years *depriv'd of all*,
Of *ev'ry Stay*, save Innocence and Heav'n.—*Thompson*.

A Bear *robb'd* of her Whelps; &c.

Note, These Verbs frequently govern an Accusative of the Person, and a Genitive of the Noun signifying the Crime, Cause, or Thing; and sometimes a Genitive of the Person, and an Accusative of the Thing; as, the chief Priests *accused him* of many Things.—*Mark*.

I have *acquitted myself* of the Debt.—*Dryden*.

She *tricks us* of *our Money*; which of you *convinceth me* of Sin? &c. *they required of us* Mirth; they *required of us* a Song; the same shall he *receive of the Lord*; they *borrowed of the Egyptians* Jewels of Silver; &c.

Rule III. Active Transitive Verbs govern Words in the following State, or what may be called the Accusative Case; as, I *love the Lord*; he *hates Sin*; the *Master teaches Grammar*.

Rule IV. Verbs of comparing, giving, procuring, advancing, leaving, lending, providing, bringing, carrying,

* *For* (as above) is the Sign of the Dative.

ing, delivering, ſending, ſelling, &c. govern a Dative * with the Accuſative; as, I compare *Virgil to Homer*; give *me the Damſel*; i. e. give the *Damſel to me*; procure me a *Lodging*; i. e. procure a *Lodging for me*; he brought me a *Letter*; i. e. he brought a *Letter to me*; ſhe delivered *him a Ring* as a Pledge of her Kindneſs; i. e. ſhe delivered a *Ring to him*: &c. I ſent *him a Letter*; i. e. I ſent a *Letter to him*, &c. &c.

Rule V. The *Cauſe*, *Manner*, and *Inſtrument*, is expreſſed after Verbs Active or Paſſive, by *with*, *in*, *by*, or *for*; as, he died *for a Child*; God created Man in *his own Image*; the Letter *was written by John*; he *writes with a Pen*; &c.

Rule VI. The Price of a Thing coming after Verbs ſignifying *ſelling* or *buying*, is governed in the following State by *for*; as, I *bought* a Book *for* Five Shillings; I *ſold* a Horſe *for* ten Pounds; the *Maſter* teaches *for* a Guinea.

Rule VII. Verbs ſignifying Motion from a Place have *from* placed between the Verb and the Name of the Place; as, he *travelled from London*; he *journeyed from Paris*; they *ſailed from Aleppo*.

Note, Every Sentiment implying *Freedom*, *Deliverance*, *Abſtinence*, *Exemption*, or *Reſtraint*, whether expreſſed by Nouns or Verbs, admit of *from* before the Object; as, deliver us *from Evil*; abſtain *from every Appearance of Evil*; now nothing will be *reſtrained from them*.

Rule VIII. Verbs ſignifying *pleaſing* or *diſpleaſing*, *wearying* or *refreſhing*, &c. point out the Objects of pleaſing, diſpleaſing, wearying, or refreſhing, by *with*, or *in*; as, I am *pleaſed with that Proſpect*; I am *diſpleaſed with his Conduct*; I am *wearied with my Journey*; he was *refreſhed with a Drink of Water*; I was well entertained *in that Houſe*; &c.

Rule IX. Verbs of abounding, filling, loading, &c. govern the Ablative; as, *he abounds in Riches*; *they are filled with old Wine*; *ſated with Slaughter*; *the Ship was loaded with Goods*, &c.

Rule

* The Dative is frequently placed after the Verb, without the Sign *to*, or *for*.

Rule X. The Diſtance of one Place from another is put in the following State, *i. e.* the Accuſative Caſe; as London is *three hundred and twenty Miles* from Edinburgh; York is *one hundred and ninety-two Miles* North of London.

Rule XI. When the Queſtion is made by *where*, the Name of the Place is pointed out by *at*, or *in*; as, *He lives at Paris*; *ſhe dwells in London*.

Rule XII. Time is expreſſed by *in* or *at*, when the Queſtion is made by *when*; as, *in thoſe Days it came to paſs*; *at that Time there was no King*.

Exception. Sometimes the *Time when* is expreſſed by *on*, or *upon*; as, *on the Day of Pentecoſt*; *upon the firſt Day of the Week*.

Note, When the Time *when* is expreſſed by *on* or *upon*, it generally ſpecifies the particular Day when the Thing happened; but when Time is expreſſed by *in*, it implies a larger Period of Time, ſuch as an *Age*, a *Year*, a *Month*, or ſuch like; as,

It was *in the pleaſant Month of May*,
When all the Fields look freſh and gay,
One Morning by the Break of Day,
Sweet Chloe chaſte and fair,
From peaceful Slumbers ſhe aroſe,
Put on her Mantle and her Hoſe,
Forth to the flow'ry Mead ſhe goes,
To ſnuff the wholeſome Air.

When the Queſtion is made by *how long*, Time is expreſſed in the following State, *i. e.* in the Accuſative Caſe without a Prepoſition; as, he lived *an hundred Years*; he travelled *nine Months*.

Note, The Time *how long* is expreſſed ſometimes by *in*, as in the following Example; *wilt thou rear it up in three Days*?

On Impersonal Verbs.

When Engliſh Verbs depend on *there* or *it*, they are called Imperſonal, becauſe the Nominative does not appear to be immediately expreſſed, or eaſily underſtood: Yet there is in Fact no Imperſonal Verbs in any Language, for a Nominative is always underſtood either more immediately or remotely.

Rule

Rule I. All English Verbs which depend on *it* or *there*, are called Impersonal; as, *it rains*; *it snows*; *it thunders*; *there is*; *there was*; *there may be*; &c.

Rule II. *There* admits of either a Singular or Plural Verb, but *it* only admits of a Singular; as, *there was* present a Man of the House of Saul; *there were* present a great Number of Men; *it is* better to marry than to burn.

Note, When Part of a Sentence is subjoined to the Words immediately connected with an Impersonal Verb, it is connected by *that*; as in this Example:—*It should*, methinks, preserve Modesty and its Interest in the World, *that* the Transgression of it always creates Offence.—*Spect.* No. 400.

It and *there* are placed after the Verb when the Sentence depends on *nor* or *neither*; as, He was not admitted to the Presence of the King, *neither was it* fit he should be admitted, because he was a Rebel.

For they are a Nation void of Council, *neither is there* any Understanding in them.—*Deut.*

If a Question is asked, *there* or *it* is also put after the Verb; as, Whether *is it* easier to say, thy Sins are forgiven thee, or to say, take up thy Bed and walk?—*Mark.*

What *is there* either *good*, *generous*, or *great*, which does not naturally flow from such a modest Temperance?—*Shaftesbury.*

On Participles.

Rule I. The Present of the Participle in *ing*, loses the *e* of the Verb, and changeth it into *i*; as, *love*, *loving*; *hate*, *hating*.

Rule II. When a Verb ends in a Consonant, the Consonant is doubled in the Present of the Participle; as, *get*, *getting*; *forget*, *forgetting*; &c.

Rule III. The Past Participle is changed into an Adjective, by changing *ed* into *t*; as, *passed*, *past*.

Rule IV. The Participle in *ing* is used as a Noun after, or before the Genitive Singular, when it is expressed by *of*; as, What think you *of my Wife's Spinning*? What think

think you *of the Boy's Writing?* Did you perceive *my Horse's Running?*

The *Running of the foremost* is like the *Running of Ahimaaz.— 2 Sam.*

Note, When no Genitive is understood or expressed, the Participle in *ing* retains its own Character: Did you perceive my Horse *running?* Here *running* is the Participle: But when we say, did you perceive my Horse's *Running*: it is the same, as, if we should say, did you perceive the *Running of my Horse?*

Rule V. The Participle Past in *en*, or *n*, is used after *was*, *have had*, *shall have*, or, *may have*; likewise in the Passive Voice after *been*; as, *I have written*; the Letter *was written*; he *may have written*; he *had written* a Letter; it was not *written* on Parchment; it *might have been written* on Vellum.

Rule VI. Participles govern the Cases of the Verbs, from which they are derived; as, *Hearing* a *Voice*, but *seeing no Man*; *Beholding* the *Miracles* and *Signs*, which were done; *Abounding with Water*; *Flowing with Milk and Honey*, &c.

Rule VII. Participles are changed into Adjectives by the Article *a*, and *the*; as, *a willing* People; *a hardened* Sinner; *the drunken* Sot.

Rule VIII. The Participle in *ing* after a simple Verb serves instead of the Infinitive Mood; as, I love *reading*, instead of, I love *to read*; I like *walking*, instead of, I like *to walk*.

Note 1, The Participle in *ing* is put in the Place of the Infinitive Mood after the Prepositions *of*, *to*, *for*, or *in*; as, desirous *of Learning*, i. e. *to learn*; accustomed *to Lying*, i. e. *to lie*; Corn fit *for cutting down*, i. e. fit to be *cut down*; he delights *in running*, i. e. *to run*.

Note 2, The Participle in *ing* supplies the Place of a Noun after *with*; as, *wearied with walking*, i. e. *with the Exercise of walking*; I am wearied *with groaning*; &c.

CHAP.

CHAP III.

On the CONSTRUCTION *of* ENGLISH PARTICLES.

On ADVERBS.

Rule I. ADVERBS of Place, ſuch as *where, here, there, elſe-where, every-where, no-where, ſome-where, any-where*, &c. are for the moſt Part placed after the Verbs they are joined with; as, God is *every-where*; a perfect Man can be found *no where*; a virtuous Man may be found *ſome where*.

Let us not more contend, nor blame
Each other, blam'd enough *elſewhere*.—*Milton*.

Exception 1. *Where* is placed before the Verb when a Queſtion is aſked; as, *Where is he gone? Where has he been?*

Exception 2. *Here* is put before the Verb in common Converſation, as an Anſwer to *where*; as, *Where* is the Book? *Here* it is.

Exception 3. *There* is placed before the Verb, when the Nominative comes after it; as, *there* was *a Man* ſent from God, whoſe name was John.

Rule II. Adverbs ſignifying Motion to, or towards a Place, are joined with Verbs of Motion; as, *Whither did he go? He came hither; he went thither; they marched towards the City; he turned backwards; they marched forward*; &c.

Note, Adverbs ſignifying from a Place are alſo joined with Verbs of Motion; viz. *above, beneath, whence, hence, thence, whither, whitherſoever*; as, he *ſent from above*; *depart from Hell beneath*; *Whence cameſt thou?* and *whither wilt thou go?* Gen. Ariſe, *let us go hence*; *go ye out from thence*; theſe follow the Lamb, *whitherſoever he goeth*. Rev.

Rule III. Adverbs ſignifying Preſent Time, ſuch as *now, To-day*, &c. are joined with Verbs either in the Preſent or Future Tenſes; as, *now* he *is* come; *to-day* it *ſhall be* finiſhed; &c.

Rule IV. Adverbs ſignifying Paſt Time, ſuch as *before, already*,

already, *Yesterday*, *heretofore*, *lately*, &c. are frequently joined with Verbs in the Past Tenses; as, he *went* to the City *before*; he *did* it *already*; he *was* married *Yesterday*; I *have seen* him *heretofore*; *I knew* him but *lately*; &c.

Note, The Adverb *before* shews that the Action of the Verb it is joined with is past, without always affirming how long it is since it was past.

Already shews, that a Thing is done, but does not say when or how it was done.

Yesterday limits the Time of Action, and shews the Time when an Action was finished.

Heretofore shews that an Action is past, without determining when, or how long.

Lately shews the Action to be finished, but some short Time before.

Rule V. Adverbs signifying Future Time, are joined with Verbs to shew that the Action is Future, though they be joined with Verbs in the Present, or any other Tense; as, they *immediately left* the Ship, and followed him.

When Persecution ariseth because of the Word, *by and by they are offended.*

* *Presently* the Fig-tree *withered away.*

Rule VI. Adverbs of Indefinite Time shew the Action of the Verbs they are joined with to be Indefinite; as, Jesus *oftentimes resorted* thither with his Disciples.

Ever learning and *never able to come* to the Knowledge of the Truth.

Rule VII. Adverbs of Quantity are joined with both Nouns and Verbs to signify *Possession* or *Comparison*; as, *How much* Money *has* he? *How great was* the Fall? They *have had enough* of Trouble.

Rule VIII. Adverbs of Quality ending in *ly*, are generally placed after Verbs, to shew the Manner of the Action implied,

* All these Examples shew, that though the Verb be not in the Future Time, the Action is Future; only the Adverb shews that it follows very soon.

implied in the Affirmation of the Verb; as, he *writes exceedingly* well; ſhe *dances finely*; he *ſpeaks truly*.

Note 1, The Adverb *truly* is ſometimes placed before Verbs to point out the Certainty of an Action, or the Character of a *Perſon* or *Thing*; as,

Truly this was the Son of God.

Truly our Fellowſhip is with the Father, and with his Son Jeſus Chriſt.

Note 2, The Adverb *certainly* is uſed after the ſame Manner; as, *Certainly this was a righteous Man.*

When theſe Adverbs come before the Verb, they point out the Truth of the Affirmation implied in the Verb; but when they come after it, they ſhew the Manner or Mode of the Affirmation; as, *truly he ſaid it*; that is, he ſaid it without Doubt, and none elſe ſaid it: But when we ſay, *he ſaid it truly*, we mean he ſaid it on good Grounds, and with a true Intention. When we ſay, the Lady danced *finely*, we mean, ſhe danced in the moſt agreeable Manner. This Diſtinction will hold in general with Regard to all Adverbs of Quality.

Rule IX. Adverbs are joined to Adjectives to denote ſome Change or Alteration of Quality in the Perſon ſpoken of; as, he is *now rich*; he was *formerly poor*; he is *now good*, though he was *formerly wicked.*

Note 1. The Adverbs *no* and *yes* are generally put after a Queſtion; as, have you been at the Market? *No.* Have you been at Church? *Yes.*

Note 2. The Adverb *no*, when joined with *not*, implies the ſtrongeſt Denial; as,

He will *not* let you go, *no*, *not* with a mighty Hand.

No, *not* the Bow which ſo adorns the Skies.—*Waller.*

Note 3. Two *Negatives* in the Engliſh Language make an *Affirmative*; as, *I cannot do Nothing*; *I cannot drink none*; i. e. *I can do ſomething*; *I can drink ſome, or a little*; &c.

Rule X. Adjectives, with Adverbs, are placed almoſt as frequently behind their Subſtantives, as before them; as, *a Man exceſſively paſſionate*; or an *exceſſively paſſionate Man.*

 Note,

Note 1. The Adverbs *why*, *wherefore*, *how*, *whether*, are generally used in Questions; as, *Why* died I not from the Womb?—*Job*. *Wherefore* didst thou doubt? If he love not his Brother, whom he hath seen; *how* can he love God, whom he hath not seen?

Note 2. *How long* is used much in the same Manner; as, *How long* shall it be to the End of these Wonders? *Dan.*

Note 3. *How* sometimes is used as a Negative; as, Let us take Care *how* we provoke him; *i. e.* let us take Care, and not provoke him.

It sometimes points out the Manner of the Action; as, take Heed *how* ye speak; take Heed *how* ye hear.

Rule XI. Comparative and Superlative Adverbs govern the Cases of Comparative and Superlative Adjectives; as, he approached *nearer than he*; &c.

Rule XII. Adverbs will have an Accusative Case of the Preposition they come of; as, *nearer the City*; *very near the Camp*.

Note, That *nigh* and *near*, tho' placed among the prepositions, are Adverbs; and the Accusative Case, which followeth them, is governed of the Preposition *to* understood; as, near the Walls, is put for, near *to* the Walls; very near the Camp, is put for, very near *to* the Camp; &c. &c.

To understand the Application of English Adverbs, it is necessary that the Master points out to his Scholars their particular Uses, when he reads along with them from the best Authors. It is not possible to give particular Rules, in a Grammar of so small a Size, of every Application of Adverbs: But from the Rules already given, a judicious Master may teach his Scholars, when reading good English Books, the special Use of the Rest of the Adverbs.

CHAP

CHAP. IV.

On PREPOSITIONS.

Rule I. THE Prepositions *afore* and *before*, when placed before Words, ſhew that the Nouns following are conſidered as either inferior in Quality, Circumſtance, or Situation; poſterior as to Time; or in the Preſence of ſome other Object; as,

The Lord which choſe me *before thy Father*, and *before* all his Houſe.—2 *Sam.*

The eldeſt Son is *before the Younger*.---Johnſon.

For *afore the Harveſt*, when the Bud is perfect, and the ſour Grape is ripening in the Flower.---*Iſ.*

They could not take Hold of his Words *before the People*.---Luke.

Note, *Before* is frequently uſed as an Adverb; as, *Before* I had done ſpeaking in my Heart, behold, Rebeccah came forth.

Before they call, I will anſwer; &c.

Rule II. *Againſt*, when uſed as a Prepoſition, ſuppoſes the Word, which follows it, oppoſed to ſome other Word; as, He that is not with me, is *againſt* me. *Matt.*

Note, *Againſt* is ſometimes uſed as an Adverb; as, Stand by the *Brink of the River againſt he* come.

For, as concerning this Sect, we know, that every where it is *ſpoken againſt*.---Acts.

Rule III. *Beſide* or *beſides* are placed before *Words* to ſhew the Nearneſs of one Thing to another, or to ſhew that they are adjoining to each other; as,

Beſide him hung his Bow.—*Milton.*

Bleſſed are ye that ſow *beſide all Waters*.—*Iſ.*

Note 1, Theſe Prepoſitions do alſo point out the Deviation of one Thing from another; as,

Paul, thou *art beſide thyſelf*; too much Learning hath made thee mad. *Acts.*

Whether we *be beſides ourſelves*, it is to God. 2 *Cor.*

Note 2, *Beſides* alſo is uſed to denote ſomething more or above; as,

Besides all this, To-day is the third Day since these Things were done. *Luke.*

Besides all this, between us and you there is a great Gulf fixed. *Luke.*

Rule IV. *Nigh* and *near* are used to shew the Approach of one Thing to another; as, *near the Altar.*

The Word is *nigh thee*, in thy Mouth, and in thy Heart.—*Deut.*

Note 1. *To*, or *unto*, is often placed after *near* or *nigh*, but it is mostly used in Scripture, or grave Speeches, but not in ordinary Conversation; as,

Jacob went near *to Isaac.*

Give me thy Vineyard, because it is near *unto* my House.

Note 2. *Nigh* or *near* shew that a Thing is not in close Connection with another Thing, though it is very near to it.

Rule V. *Towards* and *toward* shew the *Tendency* or *Approach* of something that goes before to something that follows after; as, he ran *towards the Camp*; he looked *towards the City*; it is *towards the Evening.*

Rule VI. The Preposition *into* is used when Motion to a Place, or *Rest in it*, is signified; as, they went *into the House*; they went *into the Sea.*

A man may whore and drink himself *into* Atheism; but it is impossible he should think himself *into* it. *Bentley.*

Note, Sometimes *into* signifies a Change in the Word that goes before into that which follows; as,

They shall beat their Swords *into Plough-shares*, and their Spears *into Pruning-hooks.*

Rule VII. The Preposition *at* points out the *Person*, *Place*, or *Time*, that is spoken of; as,

The Archers shot *at him*, and hated him. *Gen.*

All the City was gathered together *at the Door.* Mark.

And there were dwelling *at Jerusalem*, devout Men, out of every Nation under Heaven. *Acts.*

Note 1. What of this Rule belongs to *Time*, may be referred to the former Rules concerning *the Time when expressed* by *in* or *at.*

Note 2. *Things* may be pointed out by *at* as well as *Persons*; as,

At

At his Commandment they obey; *at his Frown* they wither. To be *at War*; to be *at Peace*; to be *at Church*; to be *at Play*; to be *at the Market*; are alſo common Phraſes.

Rule VIII. The Prepoſition *within* is applied to either *Time* or *Place*, when ſome Defect is underſtood; as,

Within the Hour, i. e. before the Hour is finiſhed.

Within the Borders or *Confines* of the Land, *i. e.* not quite out of them, nor yet in the Middle of the Country.

Note, This Prepoſition is uſed to point out a Thing that is eaſier attained than another Thing; as,

It is more *within my Comprehenſion* to conceive, how Cork can ſwim, than Iron.

Rule IX. The Prepoſitions *between* and *betwixt* are uſed to point out the Relation of two *Perſons* or *Things* to one another.

1. With Reſpect to Situation; as, *Between Ramah* and *Bethel*. Judg.

2. With Reſpect to Time or Duration; as, *Between the Promiſe* made to Abraham, and the *Coming of Chriſt*. Anon.

3. With Reſpect to Intercourſe; as, This will introduce a Parity and ſtrict Correſpondence of Ideas *between the Reader* and *Author*.—Swift.

4. Diſtinction or Difference; as, And in this the World may perceive the Difference *between the Integrity of a generous Author*, and *that of a common Friend*.—Swift.

Rule X. *Among* or *Amongſt* is uſed to point out one or more Objects mingling or mixing with a great many more; as,

——————————They heard,
And from his Preſence hid themſelves *among*
The thickeſt of the Trees.—Milton.

Note 1.-This Prepoſition is uſed alſo to point out the Preſence of an Object; as,

Thou, Lord, art *among them*; i. e. preſent with them.

2. Pre-eminence; as, Bleſſed art thou *among Women*, i. e. above Women.

3. Fellowſhip; as,

Now if any *among us** owns this glorious Cauſe,
Have Friends, or Intereſt, he'd wiſh to ſave,
Let it be told.—*Otway*.

Rule XI. The Prepoſition *amidſt* or *amid* is uſed to ſhew that an Object is in the Midſt of many more, or in the Middle; as,

But of the Fruit of that fair Tree *amidſt*
The Garden, God hath ſaid, ye ſhall not eat.
Milton.

Note, It ſometimes only ſignifies the ſame as *among*; as,

What though no real Voice, nor Sound,
Amid their radiant Orbs be found?—*Spectator*.
Amidſt the purling Streams and *Groves*,
The Country Swains repeat their Loves;
While Echo to the neighbouring Dales
Tell o'er their Notes, repeats their Tales.—*Anon*.
Amidſt the pleaſant Meads in May,
While Strephon with his Delia lay,
Flirtilla ſaw, and mark'd the Part,
The very Sight near broke her Heart.—*ibid*.

Rule XII. The Prepoſition *about*, when applied to *Time*, *Place*, or *Quantity*, is uſed to point out Nearneſs or Approach to; as,

Jeſus began to be *about thirty Years* of Age.—*Luke*.
When he was *about an hundred Years old*.—Rom.
Set Bounds *about the Mount*, and ſanctify it.—*Exod*.
It was *about an Ephah of Barley*.—Ruth.

Note 1. *About*, when applied to Perſons, alſo ſignifies Nearneſs; as,

God is to be had in Reverence of all them that are *about him*, i. e. near him.—*Pſ*.

Note 2. *About* is uſed to ſignify *concerning*; as

The eleven hundred Shekels of Silver, *about which* thou curſedſt, are with me; i. e. *concerning which* thou curſedſt —*Judges*.

Note 3. *About* is ſometimes uſed to ſignify *around*, or *round about*; as, thou haſt made an Hedge *about him*.--Job.

Rule

* That is, any of us, or our Party.

Rule XIII. The Prepoſition *through* or *thorough* is uſed to ſignify the Compleatneſs of the Action of the Verb with Reſpect to the Noun which comes after it in the Accuſative Caſe; as,

When thou paſſeſt *through the Waters*; *through the Rivers*; *through the Fire*.

Note 1. *Through* is uſed to point out the Perfection of Duration; as, *through all Eternity*; or,

2. Motion from one Extremity to another; as,

He ſhall paſs *through Judah*.—Iſ.

3. *Through* is uſed to point out the Cauſe, Manner, or Inſtrument;* as,

We have Peace with God, *through our Lord* Jeſus Chriſt.—*Rom*.

Through the Wrath of the Lord of Hoſts is the Land darkened.—*Iſ*.

Ye are clean *through the Word which* I have ſpoken unto you.—*John*.

Rule XIV. The Prepoſition *throughout*, which ſignifies *quite through*, is uſed to ſignify the utmoſt Extent of the Action of the Verb that goes before, with Reſpect to the Noun that comes after it; as,

This Goſpel ſhall be preached *throughout the World*. Mark.

Rule XV. The Prepoſition *out of* points out either the Matter of which a Thing is made, or ſome Capacity or Content thereof; as,

Thou ſhalt return unto the Ground; for *out of it* waſt thou taken.—*Gen*.

Out of the Heart proceed evil thoughts.—*Matt*.

Note 1. *Out of* is uſed to point out the Particulars of which a Collection or Aggregate is formed; as,

There were dwelling at Jeruſalem, Jews, devout Men, *out of every Nation* under Heaven.—*Acts*.

Note 2, *Out of* has alſo a Negative Signification, and is uſed as *not in*; as, one born *out of due Time*.

There

* There are many Uſes of this Prepoſition, which are beſt learned from good Authors.

There are ſeveral Engliſh Phraſes of this Sort; as, *out of Sight*; *out of Tune*; *out of Reach*; *out of Mind*; *out of Seaſon*, &c.

Rule XVI. The Prepoſition *without* is uſed to ſhew either the Want of ſomething, or Diſtance from a Place; as, *Without Father, or Mother*; *without Friends*; *without Aſſiſtance*.

Jeſus alſo ſuffered *without the Gate*.—Heb.

Note, *Without* ſometimes ſignifies the ſame, as *out of*, or *beyond*; as, Eternity is *without our Reach*.

Rule XVII. The Prepoſition *after* is uſed to ſhew that there is ſomething to follow, and it is joined either

1. With Perſons; as, *After other Gods*.—Deut.
2. With Things; as, *After the Sight of the Eyes*.—Iſ.
3. With Time; as, *After two Days*.—Matt.

Note, This Prepoſition for the moſt Part follows Verbs of Motion.

Rule XVIII. The Prepoſition *behind* is uſed to ſignify Departure from a *Place*, *Perſon*, or *Thing*, and is often placed after the Verbs *to leave*, *to ſit*, *to ſtand*, *to caſt*, *to look*, *to follow*, *to weep*; &c. as,

What he gave me to publiſh was but a ſmall Part of what he left *behind him*.—Pope.

Thou haſt caſt all my Sins *behind thy Back*; Iſ.

He ſtandeth *behind our Door*; he ſitteth *behind the Curtain*; &c.

Rule XIX. *Beyond* is uſed when the Thing ſpoken of is on the oppoſite Side; as,

Beyond Jordan.—The Arrows are *beyond thee*. 1 Sam.

Note 1. *Beyond* ſometimes ſignifies more than is in one's Power; as, *Beyond their Power*; &c.

Note 2. Sometimes it points out that the Perſon ſpoken of does more than enough; as,

Beyond Meaſure I perſecuted the Church of God. *Gal.*

Rule XX. The Prepoſition *above* is joined like the Reſt of the Prepoſitions with Words in the following State, and is uſed to point out the *Excellence* or *Eminence* of one Thing above another; as,

The

The Man Moſes was very meek, *above all the Men* which were upon the Face of the Earth. *Numb.*

Above the Firmament. Gen.

Note, *Above* is ſometimes uſed to ſignify either Highneſs or Meanneſs of Spirit; as,

He is *above a mean Action*; he is *above nothing* when his own Intereſt comes in the Way.

Rule XXI. The Prepoſitions *on* and *upon* are uſed to point out the Object on which the Action reſts, or the Time when it is performed; as,

She perched *on the ſhadowy Top* of Parnaſſus.—*Ovid.*

The Ark reſted *upon the Mountains* of Ararat.—*Gen.*

On Eagle's Wings immortal Scandals fly,
While virtuous Actions are but born to die.
Dryden's Juvenal.

Upon the firſt Day of the Week; *on* the Sabbath-day, &c.

Note, *On* or *upon* ſometimes ſignifies *near*, or *cloſe by*; as, a Village *upon* the River *Trent*; Berwick *upon Tweed.*

Rule XXII. *Below* is uſed to ſhew that the Word which comes after it points out an Object inferior to another, or lower in Situation and Place; as,

Below yon Hill a Village ſtands,
Where Flocks and Herds do feed all Day,
And Nymphs and Swains like Cynthia's Bands,
At Evening-tide do dance and play.—*Anon.*

An Earl is *below a Duke* in Title, though in Senſe he may excel him.—*Ibid.*

Rule XXIII. The Prepoſition *beneath* is much of the ſame Signification with *below* or *underneath*; as,

He brake the Tables *beneath the Mount.*—Exod.

Note, *Underneath* ſignifies quite under, or directly under; as,

Underneath this Stone doth lie,
As much Virtue as could die;
Which, when alive, did Vigour give
To as much Beauty as could live.—*Ben Johnſon.*

Rule

Rule XXIV. The Preposition *under* is used to point out Subjection, Concealment, or Protection; as,

We are not *under the Law*, but *under Grace*.—Rom.

There is often much good Sense and Learning concealed *under mean Apparel*.—Help to Discourse.

Therefore the Children of Men put their Trust *under the Shadow* of thy Wings.—*Ps.*

Note, *Under* has sometimes the same Signification as *below*, or *underneath*; as, *Under* Twenty Shillings, *under* the Bench, Table, Hill; &c.

Rule XXV. The Prepositions *up* and *down* are used to point out Motion upwards, or Descent downwards; as,

They *went up*, and searched the Land.—*Numb.*

And Sampson *went down to Timnath*.—*Judges.*

CHAP. V.

On Conjunctions.

Rule I. THE Conjunctions *and*, *also*, *either*, *as well as*, *likewise*, &c. connect like States of Nouns, and like Moods of Verbs; as,

Madam, to all your Censures I submit,
And frankly own I should long since have writ:
You told me Silence would be thought a Crime,
And kindly strove to teaze me into Rhyme.—*Gay.*
If ye have Touch of *holy Saint*, or *Heaven*,
Do me the Grace to let me 'scape. If not,
Be bountiful, *and* kill me.—*Ben Johnson.*

Note 1. Sometimes *or* connects different Moods, when different Passions or Sensations are connected; as,

If you have Ears that *will be pierc'd*; *or* Eyes that *can be opened*.—*Ben Johnson.*

Note 2. The Conjunctions *either* and *or*, are generally used in the same Sentence, when there is an Ellipsis in it; as,

Either the Father, *or* the Son, may Enjoy the Estate; *i. e. either* the Father may enjoy the Estate; *or* the Son may enjoy it; &c. &c.

Rule

Rule II. The Conjunctions *if*, *though*, *although*, *except*, &c. are for the most Part joined with, and do point out the Subjunctive Mood; as,

If thou be the Son of God, command that these Stones be made Bread.—*Matt.*

Though Hand join in Hand, the Wicked shall not be unpunished.—*Prov.*

Except the Lord build the House, the Builders build in vain: *Except the Lord keep* the City, the Watchmen watch in vain. *Ps.*

Rule III. The Conjunctions *neither* and *nor* are used, when a *Negation* or *Prohibition* is used in the Sentence; as,

Fight *neither* with Small *nor* Great, save only with the King of Israel. 1 *Kings.*

Rule IV. The Conjunction *but* is used to point out the Opposition of one Part of a Sentence to another, or to shew some Exception of the latter Part from the first; as,

No Linnet from the leafless Bough,
Pours forth her Notes melodious now;
But all admire Asteria's Tongue,
Nor wish the Linnet's vernal Song.—*Shenstone.*

Rule V. *Notwithstanding*, *nevertheless*, &c. are used to point out the Truth and Certainty of the latter Part of a Sentence, though the first Part imply Opposition; as,

Among them that are born of Women, there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist: *notwithstanding*, he that is least in the Kingdom of Heaven is greater than he. *Matt.*

And he said, Abba, Father, all Things are possible unto thee; take away this Cup from me: *Nevertheless*, not what I will, but what thou wilt. *Mark.*

Rule VI. When *therefore* is used as a Conjunction, it shews that what follows in a Sentence is an Inference from what goes before; as,

Thou hast been my Help; *therefore* in the Shadow of thy Wings I will rejoice. *Ps.*

I have married a Wife, and *therefore* I cannot come. *Luke.*

Rule

Rule VII. When *that* is uſed as a Conjunction, the Part of the Sentence which follows has the ſame Senſe as a Noun; as,

I know *that he ſhall riſe again at the Reſurrection at the laſt Day.* John.

Thou knoweſt *that I love thee.* Ibid.

Note, The Part of the Sentence following *that* in the above Examples, have the ſame Signification as a Subſtantive; for *that he ſhall riſe again at the Reſurrection at the laſt Day*, and *that I love thee*, are the Things known, or expreſſed in the Sentence as known.

Rule VIII. The Conjunctions *as* and *ſo* are uſed to point out the Likeneſs and Similarity between one Part of a Sentence and another, and ſhew that the Perſons of the Verbs mean a ſimilar Action or Paſſion; as,

Ye do always reſiſt the Holy Ghoſt; *as* your Fathers did, *ſo* do ye. *Acts.*

Brethren, be ye *as* I am, for I am *as* ye are. *Gal.*

Note, The Particle *even as* has much the ſame Uſe and Signification. When *even as* is uſed, *ſo* goes before it, or comes after it; but when *as* is uſed, *ſo* comes after it; as,

Let every one of you *ſo* love his Wife, *even as* his own ſelf. *Eph.*

Even as Chriſt forgave you, *ſo* do ye. *Col.*

Note, As to the Conſtruction of the Interjection (which is the only Part of Speech that remains to be conſidered) no Rule is neceſſary. For the Interjection, together with the Tone of Voice, or other demonſtrative Circumſtance, which attends the Utterance of it, is a compleat Declaration; ſo that it has little or no Effect on the Conſtruction of the reſt of the Sentence. *Ward.*

CHAP. VI.

On Absolute Construction.

M. IS there not, beſides theſe Rules of Conſtruction, what is called Abſolute Conſtruction?

S. There is, and it is contained in theſe few plain Rules.

Rule

Rule I. The Infinitive Mood, or any other Word begins a Sentence, and carries it near a Period without a finite Verb ; as,

To put on an artful Part to obtain no other End but an unjust Praise from the Undesigning, is of all Endeavours the most despicable.---*Spectator*, *No.* 386.

To consider further this double End in the Works of Nature, and how they are at the same Time both useful and entertaining, we find that the most important Parts in the vegetable World, are those which are most beautiful.---*Ibid.* 387.

Rule II. The Participle in *ing* is frequently joined with Nouns, and connected with other Words before the finite Verb ; as,

The publishing a few Sermons whilst I live, the latest of which was preached about eight Years since, and the first above seventeen, will perhaps make it very natural for People to enquire into the Occasion of doing so.---*Spectator*, *No.* 384.

CHAP VII.

On Figurative Syntax.

M. WHEREIN does Figurative Syntax consist?

S. It consists in Ellipsis, Pleonasm, Enallage, and Hyperbaton.

Rule I. Grammatical Ellipsis is the leaving out either a Letter in a Word, or a Word, or Words in a Sentence.

1. A Letter in a Word. 1. In the Beginning thereof; as, *'scape* for *escape*, *quit* for *acquit*. 2. In the Middle, as *Hind'rance* for *Hinderance*, *Furth'rance* for *Furtherance*. 3. In the End of a Word, as *altho'* for *although*, *thro'* for *through*.

2. Grammatical Ellipsis consists in leaving out a Word, or Words, in a Sentence; as,

He bought the Grammar which he read, i. e. *which Grammar he read. He was found drunk at the Cock*, i. e. *at the Sign of the Cock. It is our Duty to fear God; also*

to honour the King; i. e. *it is our Duty to fear God*; *also it is our Duty to honour the King*. Examples at large on this Subject are needless.

Rule II. Pleonasm is the Addition of a Letter or Syllable either in the Beginning, Middle, or End of a Word; as,

1. In the Beginning; as, *to affright* for *to fright*; *aright* for *right*. 2. In the Middle; as, *thorough*, for *through*; *whatsoever*; for *whatever*; &c. 3. In the End; as, *to awaken*, for *to awake*; *to sharpen*, for *to sharp*; *to enlighten* for *to enlight*. 4. The Addition of a Word, or Words; as, I saw it *with my Eyes*, for I *saw it*; *as yet*, for *yet*; &c. &c.

Rule III. Enallage is the changing of one Vowel for another in a Word; or joining a Noun Singular (when it implies a Number) with a Plural Verb; or joining more Words than one, in the Singular Number, with a Relative in the Plural; also, when several Nouns relate to a common Verb; as, *sware*, for *swore*; *spake* for *spoke*; &c.---*A hundred are more than sufficient*; *the Master and the Scholar*, THEY *are in the School*; *the Major or Captain is come to Town*; &c.

Note, An Enallage takes Place when a Noun is set before its Preposition; as, *we went homewards*, for *we went towards home*; *the Book which we were speaking of*, for *the Book of which we were speaking*.

Rule IV. Hyperbaton is the placing the Subject of a Sentence before the finite Verb; as,

For the moving of Pity our principal Machine is *the Handkerchief*;—which in the natural Order would read, *our principal Machine for the moving of Pity is the Handkerchief*.----*Spectator*, *No.* 44.

And, *Arms and the Man I sing*, would be, *I sing Arms and the Man*; &c. &c.

These may suffice for giving the Learner a short View of Figurative Syntax.

CHAP.

PROSODY.

PART IV.

CHAP. I.

M. WHAT is Prosody?

S. That Part of Grammar which treats of the Quantities of Syllables, and of Verse; or, the Art of pronouncing of Words, according to their Quantity and Accent.

Note, I have in Part I. Chap. V. Page 19, given a few plain Rules concerning the Quantity and Accentuation of Syllables, and shewed how far they are lengthened or shortened, raised or flattened thereby. This, if the Reader pleases, he may call the Prosody of Syllables.

I shall now suppose the Learner well acquainted with these Rules, and that he understands when a Syllable is long or short by Position, or when the Music thereof is sharp or flat: I proceed now to shew the Application of Quantity and Accent in composing English Verse, which I shall call the Prosody of Poetry. This consists in a just Arrangement of Syllables according to Quantity and Accent, to form so many Notes of Music in every Verse in English Poetry.

The Arrangement of Syllables in this Manner is called Feet, because thereby the Verse is measured, and the several musical Tones in each Verse ascertained.

M. How many Kinds of Feet, or metrical Modulations, are made use of in composing English Poetry.

S. Four; viz.

Iambic,	⏑ –	Rĕvēnge, Dĕlīght.
Trochaic,	– ⏑	Vīrtŭe, Thōughtlĕss.
Dactylic,	– ⏑ ⏑ as,	Hōrrĭblĕ, Tĕrrĭblĕ.
Anapæstic,	⏑ ⏑ –	Thĕ Rĕvēnge, Thĕ Rĕpōrt.

Of the IAMBIC MEASURE.

Iambic Verse is composed of Iambic Feet, i. e. the Accent is placed on the second, fourth, and sixth Syllable. An Example of this Kind of Verse we have from Mr Gay, in some of his Songs; as,

Thĕ Sūn | wăs nōw | wĭthdrāwn,
Thĕ Shēp | hĕrds Hōme | wĕre ſpēd,
Thĕ Mōon | wĭde o'ēr | thĕ Lāwn,
Hĕr Sīl | vĕr Mān | tlĕ ſprēad;
Whĕn Dā | mŏn ſtāid | bĕhīnd,
ănd ſāun | tĕr'd īn | thĕ Grōve;
Wĭll nē'er | ă Nȳmph | bĕ kīnd,
ănd gīve | mĕ Lōve | fŏr Lōve.

Verſe of four Syllables.

ŭnhēard | ŭnknōwn,
Hĕ mākes | hĭs Mōan,
ănd cālls | hĕr Ghōſt.

Iambic Verſe may conſiſt of ten Syllables, having the Accent on the ſecond, the fourth, the ſixth, the eighth, and tenth Syllable.

Verſe of ten Syllables.

ThĕPrō | phĕt ſpōke, | whĕn wīth | ă glōo | mȳFrōwn,
ThĕMō | nărch ſtārt—ĕd frōm | hĭs ſhīn | ĭng Thrōne,
BlăckChō | lĕr fīll'd | hĭsBrēaſt | thăt bōil'd | wĭth īre,
ănd frōm | hĭs ēye | Bălls flāſh'd | thĕ līv | ĭng Fīre.

Pope's Homer.

Note, There is a Kind of Iambic Verſe which conſiſts in double Endings, and concludes every Stanza with an Alexandrine Line, i. e. a Line of twelve Syllables; as,

Fŭll ōft | bȳ hō | lȳ Fēet | ŏur Grōund | wăs trōd,
ŏf Clĕrks | gŏod Plēn | tȳ hēre | yŏu mōte | ĕſpȳ;
ă līt | tlĕ roūnd | făt ōi | lȳ Mān | ŏf Gōd,
Wăs ōne | I chief | lȳ mārk'd | ămōng | thĕ Frȳ:
Hĕ bād | ă rō | guĭſh Twīn | klĕ īn | hĭs ēye,
ănd ſhōne | ăll glīt | t'rĭng wīth | ŭngōd | lȳ Dēw;
ĭf ā | tĭght Dām | ſĕl chānc'd | tŏ trīp | pĕn bȳ,
Whĭch, whēn | ŏbſerv'd, | hĕ ſhrūnk | wĭthīn | hĭs Mēw,
ănd ſtrāit | wŏuld rē | cŏllĕct | hĭs Pī | ĕtȳ | ănēw.

Of the TROCHAIC MEASURE.

Verſe of three Syllables.

Drēadfŭl | Glēams,
Dĭſmăl | Scrēams.

Sŭllĕn

Fīres thăt | glōw,
Shrīeks ŏf | Wōe,
Sūllĕn | Mōans,
Hŏllŏw | Grōans.

Verſe of ſeven Syllables.

Bīd thĕ | wārblĭng | Nīne rĕ | tīre;
Vēnŭs | ſtrīng thȳ | Servănts | Lȳre:
Lōve ſhăll | bē mȳ | ēndlĕſs | Thēme;
Plēaſŭre | ſhāll trĭ | ūmph ŏ'er | Fāme.—*Prior.*

Of the Dactylic Measure.

Dactylic Verſe conſiſts of three Dactylic Feet, with a ſhort Syllable prefixed, and a long one ſubjoined, i. e. it begins the Line with a ſhort Syllable, and ends it with a long one, and has three intermediate Dactyls; as,

Mȳ | Tīme, ŏ yĕ | Mūſĕs! wās | hāppĭlȳ | ſpēnt,
Whĕn | Phāēbĕ wĕnt | wīth mĕ whĕre | ēvĕr I | wēnt;
Tĕn | thōusănd ſwĕet | Plēasŭres ĭ | fēlt ĭn mȳ | Brēaſt,
Sŭre | nēvĕr fŏnd | Shēphĕrd lĭke | Cōlĭn wăs | blēſt.

Of the Anapæstic Measure.

ĭn mȳ Rāge | ſhăll bĕ ſēen
Thĕ Rĕvenge | ŏf ă Quēen.—*Addiſon.*

Sēe thĕ Fū | riĕs ărīſe!
Sēe thĕ Snākes | thăt thĕy rēar!
Hŏw thĕy hīſs | ĭn thĕir Hāir,
ănd thĕ ſpār | klĕs whĭch flāſh | frŏm thĕir ēyes:
Dryden.

ănd thĕ Kīng | ſĕiz'd ă Flām | beău, wĭth zēal | tŏ dĕſtrōy.—*Dryden.*

Theſe Specimens may ſerve to direct the Learner to compoſe Engliſh Verſe, ſo as it may read with ſome Degree of Smoothneſs and exactneſs.

C H A P. II.

On Emphasis.

EMPHASIS has the ſame Uſe in Words, that Accent has in Syllables: It may be properly called the Accent of Words. It conſiſts in raiſing the Tone of the

Voice, according to the Paſſion *which* ought to be expreſſed in uttering ſuch a Word in a Sentence.

I ſhall give two ſhort Rules for the right Application of Emphaſis.

Rule I. When two or more Words in a Sentence expreſs the ſame Action or Paſſion, the Emphaſis ought to be laid on ſuch Words equally; as, If *ye walk* contrary *to me, I alſo will walk* contrary *to you.*

For *their Rock* is not as *our Rock*, even *our Enemies themſelves* being Judges.

Rule II. When a Queſtion is aſked, the Emphaſis reſts on the Word which aſks the Queſtion; as, *who* hath believed our Report? And *to whom* hath the *Arm of the Lord* been revealed?

Exception. If any Word be more ſignificant than that which aſks the Queſtion, the Emphaſis reſts thereon; as,

Why ſayeſt thou, *O Jacob*, and ſpeakeſt, *O Iſrael*; my Way is *hid* from the *Lord*, and my Judgment is *paſſed over* from *my God*?

Note, That Emphaſis is much of the ſame Nature with the due *Modulation* of the Voice in Reading and Speaking; but with Regard to the due *Modulation* of the Voice, there is no Poſſibility of ſhewing it otherwiſe than by actual Reading or Speaking:—So that *theſe* muſt be left to the Care and judgment of the Teacher, or to the Attention of the Learner, in obſerving thoſe who read and ſpeak well.—*Ward.*

EXER-

EXERCISES, *or* EXAMPLES *of* FALSE SPELLING, *to be rectified by the* RULES *of* ORTHOGRAPHY.

LESSON I.

Words of One Syllable.

ADE	Foalt	ēse	Sēte	Rede	Pĕrce
Ame	Laff	Fēre	Swĕt	Sede	Seege
Brane	Poze	Plē	Tēch	Fein	Sheeld
Chane	Voalt	Sē	Zēle	Heit	Theef
Drane	Bēme	Tē	Befe	Rēne	Yeeld
Gane	Bēst	Hĕd	Bete	Sēze	Bōrd
Grane	Brēch	Hĕlth	Crede	Brēfe	Brōde
Nale	Brĕd	Hēte	Dede	Chēfe	Gōte
Praze	Brĕth	Lēgue	Fede	Feeld	Grōte
Rale	Brĕst	Pēce	Flece	Feend	Mōne
Snale	Dĕd	Rĕlm	Kepe	Fĕrce	ōke
Stane	Drĕd	Sēme	Meke	Frĕnd	ōte
Trane	Crēme	Sĕrch	Pepe	Greef	Tōde
Coafe	Drēme				

LESSON II.

BLŭd	Thro'	Bĭld	Daune	Jeū	Knōne
Flŭd	Tŭch	Frūte	Faune	Pūe	Oul
Gŭd	Tŭff	Gīde	Nnau	Sleū	Prōu
Hŭd	Trŏff	Gīle	Lau	Yeū	Rōu
Stŭd	Yŭng	Gĭlt	Paune	Bōu	Sōu
Wŭd	Gĕrd	Ile	Rau	Blōu	Vou
Bout	Gĕls	Jūce	Sraau	Flōu	Bā
Dout	Qack	Qick	Tau	Glōu	Brā
Drout	Qake	Slūce	Thau	Grōu	Clā
Fout	Qart	Qill	Breū	Knō	Dā
Mŭru	Qash	Qirk	Creū	Broun	Frā
Rŭff	Qell	Qĭt	Deū	Croun	Gā
Tho'	Qench	Qīte	Fūe	Droun	Jā

Pā	Lū	Rāg	Wensh	Gĭv	Doo
Sprā	Vū	Wāg	Brite	Lĭv	Moov
Trā	Blăk	Gāv	Frite	Lŏk	Proov
Wā	Băk	Hāv	Lite	Mŏk	Mutch
Boi	Crăk	Pāv	Nite	Rŏk	Sutch
Coi	Păk	Rāv	Plite	Stŏk	Plŭm
Joi	Săk	Wāv	Tite	Rōge	Thŭm
Toi	Slăk	Fense	Brinck	Vōge	Lăm
Bui	Blām	Hense	Drinck	Noze	Lĭm
Gui	Fām	Pense	Inck	Roze	Wōme
Bō	Nām	Thense	Linck	Dŏv	
Bōze	Pāg	Tensh	Winck	Glŏv	

LESSON I.

Words of Two Syllables.

ABcent	Captin	Doutful	Forrest
Acsent	Cassle	Drĕdful	Forfit
Accrū'	Condem	ēgle	Founten
Aker	Cyfer	ĕrnest	Fut-man
Affrite	Chappel	ĕrthqake	Frĕndly
Amond	Chaplin	Embame	Fruteful
Ancor	Cherrish	Ensine	Gĭltless
Anser	Clarret	Endū'	Gĭlty
Argū'	Collum	Entome	God-hĕd
Assend	Commet	Fāry	Gouldsmith
Assine	Cupple	Fāthful	Gŭdly
Ballance	Currage	Fammine	Gratenefs
Bannish	Curtin	Foalty	Greevous
Barlee	Cuzzin	Fĕthers	Habbit
Baliff	Creddit	Fellon	Halestone
Behafe	Crittick	Fevre	Hāry
Blemmish	Dammask	Fiber	Hand-made
Briteneſs	Delite	Figgur	Herrin
Birry	Dēcon	Finnish	Hiſſop
Bizzy	Dettor	Flaggin	Hīneſs
Cammel	Defend	Florrid	Hazzard
Camfire	Dolfin	Flurrish	Hazzel

Hĕddy

Hĕddy
Hărken
Hărty
Hēthen
Hĕffer
Herrald
Hevvy
Immage
Iland
Issū'
Jellous
Juel
Jurney
Joiful
Knōledge
Labur
Lanset
Limmit
Laffter
Lĕther
Leppard
Lundon
Luker
Luster
Litening
Lilly
Lizzard
Lovvage
Mādēn
Mallice
Mannage
Meddow
Mĕshure
Mekenes
Mellon
Mettal
Midnite
Mimmic
Mischeef
Miter
Moddest
Munney
Munkey
Morgage
Mounten
Murner
Murrin
Mirtle
Nauty
Neibour
Nevver
Nevew
Noysome
Nurrish
Obleege
Obsene
Ollives
Orrange
Orfan
Ostridge
Paneful
Pallate
Pallace
Parrish
Pattent
Pessant
Pennance
Peeple
Perrils
Petrish
Puter
Phessant
Phissic
Pitty
Plĕshure
Plessant
Pokett
Poyson
Pummel
Prisson
Punnish
Provvince
Profett

LESSON II.

Qicly
Qicsand
Qivver
Rament
Ranebow
Rasins
Rappid
Ravvish
Rĕddy
Rēson
Rebbel
Reffuge
Rekon
Rellic
Rellish
Resine
Riggour
Rivver
Ruffly
Roial
Sammon
Satir
Savvage
Scollar
Sience
Sennate
Sēson
Sevven
Septer
Shaddow
Sherriff
Shō-brĕd
Shivver
Shovvel
Sinn[illegible]
Sl[illegible]
Slovven
Sojurn
Sokett
Sollid
Spirrit
Stattue
Stommac
Studdy
Shuggar
Suttil
Sulfer
Surfitt
Sinod
Sirrup
Sistem
Tallent
Tavvern
Tennant
Tennor
Thissle
Throledom

Throledom
Trēſon
Trĕſhure
Trētiſe
Trebble
Trofy
Trubble
Twilite
Tirant
Vallor
Vallū'
Vanniſh
Vennom
Verditt
Viccar
Villin
Vommit
Voiage
Uprite
Waneſkott
Wēken
Wēpon
Widdow
Wimen
Wizzard
Abſtane
Acquante
Adū'
Adjurn
Affare
Altho'
Apeece
Appele
Appeſe
Apploze

Approch
Arite
Arrane
Arrāi
Aſſoalt
Avale
Becoaſe
Begile
Beleeve
Bemone
Beneeth
Bereeve
Beſeege
Betrāi
Bewale
Collōge
Complane
Concele
Concete
Conceeve
Congele
Conſine
Contane
Contem
Conſtrane
Convoi
Deboach
Decāi
Decete
Deceeve
Defrode
Demēne
Deſine
Deſpare
Deſtroi

Detane
Diſdane
Diſmāi
Diſēſe
Diſgiſe
Diſplēſe
Enuff
Enjoi
Eſchue
Explane
Exploight
Fategue
Harrang
Impēche
Increſe
Incroch
Inveih
Maſheen
Manetane
Obtane
Ordane
Perceeve
Pertane
Prevale
Proclame
Proroge
Rebĭld
Recēte
Receeve
Recrute
Refrane
Regane
Rehĕrſe
Releef
Remane

Repare
Repāi
Reproch
Reprouf
Reproov
Reqite
Reſtrane
Retane
Retrēte
Retreeve
Revēle
Revew
Suſtane
Thro'-out
Unclēne
Unknōne
Upbrade
Wreſsle
Autum
Betwene
Cirkitt
Defoalt
Hory
Jockee
Juiſh
Stuard
Arrŏ
Beſtō
Dory
Fallŏ
Fellŏ
Furrŏ
Yarrŏ
Yellŏ

LESSON I.

Words of Three Syllables.

AKſhon	Dilligence	Nattural	Riteous
Aggony	Dung'on	Nōatineſs	Roialty
Annimal	Ellement	Niteingale	Sallery
Annimate	Ellegant	Nomminate	Sallivate
Arrable	Ellefant	Nurriſhment	Sepperate
Avennū'	Embrioh	Nupſhal	Sepulker
Awgury	Emfaſis	Opperate	Soulgier
Awthoriſe	Ennemy	Orrator	Spanniel
Banniſhment	Facſhon	Orthodocks	Stroābury
Būtify	Fammily	Overſite	Strennuous
Bennifit	Ficſhon	Parradiſe	Suttilty
Boddily	Froadulent	Parralell	Siccofant
Berrial	Grattitude	Parradocks	Sinnagoge
Bizneſs	Grenadere	Parragraff	Trĕcheroun
Cabbinet	Handkercheef	Parrafraze	Trinnity
Cappital	Herritage	Paſhon	Timpany
Capſhous	Hiddeous	Peddagōge	Tippical
Cattalōge	Hippocrite	Pennury	Tiranny
Cattekize	Iddiot	Pidg'on	Vaccuoum
Cattekizm	Immitate	Saltery	Valliant
Cōation	Intervue	Salmody	Vannity
Caracter	Jeppardy	Poſſitive	Veement
Kymmichal	Labbirinth	Propperty	Veng'ance
Kymmiſtry	Lattitude	Profecy	Verrily
Connizans	Libberal	Punniſhment	Vetteran
Charrit	Loggarithm	Pirramid	Vittles
Counterfete	Medcine	Qallify	Vinnegar
Counterpane	Memmory	Qallity	Vizible
Credditor	Menſhon	Qerrulous	Viſhon
Crimminal	Mooveable	Quoſhent	Virtuus
Dellicate	Mūrnfully	Radious	Wārineſs
Dialōge	Mirriad	Reſſidū'	Widdoer
Dimon	Miſtery	Reggiment	Widdohŭd
		Remmedy	Wunderfull

LES-

LESSON II.

ABollish
Acknowlege
Acquanetans
Admonnish
Almity
Alreddy
Astonnish
Atturney
Copartment
Considder
Continū'
Demollish
Deminnish
Displēshure
Disonnest
Elevven
Embroyder
Emploiment
Endēvor
Encurrage
Forbārance
Inditement
Invallid
Inveegle
Levetennant
Mekannick
Mischeevous
Obeesans
Portmanto
Prohibbit
Remaneder
Replennish
Retinnū'
Revennū'
Tarpōlin
Uncertin
Unfeined
Unfrutefull
Unlērned
Unmindefull
Unruely
Acquiess
Appertane
Countervale
Domminere
Entertane
Gennerate
Magazeen
Overflō
Overpade
Oversprēd
Overthrō
Rendevous
Reppartee
Seventene
Sizmattick
Voluntere
Yesterdā'
Yesternite

LESSON I.

Words of four Syllables.

ABillity
Amfibeous
Anallisis
Anattomy
Anallogy
Apocrifa
Apollogy
Assention
Attaneable
Avaleable
Benefficence
Bennefitting
Calammity
Kirurgion
Contamminate
Degennarate
Divishon
Emfattical

Evap-

Evapporate
Frugallity
Hippocrify
Hipothefis
Invettarate
Laffivious
Mufifhan
Orafhon
Phififhan
Retorrical
Suffifhent
Tōtollogy
Tirannical

Unriteous
Angellical
Cerremony
Dellicafy
Dilligently
Elligible
Figgurative
Hetterodocks
Lappidary
Libberally
Mathematticks
Mellankolly
Memmorable

Millitary
Natturally
Orratory
Patronimmic
Rafhional
Rēfonable
Riteoufnefs
Sollitary
Tabbernacle
Tollerable
Valliantly
Veemently
Volluntary

LESSON II.

ABomminate
Aciddity
Affinnity
Ambigguus
Antippathy
Aparritor
Artifficer
Attennuate
Barbarrity
Beattitude
Canonnical
Celerrity
Certifficate
Compannion
Compettitor
Concepfhon
Conclution
Delinneate
Dexterrity

Difcontinnū'
Encomioum
Erraddicate
Extremmity
Feroffity
Fidellity
Gramattical
Humannity
Hidroppical
Impeddiment
Inherritans
Infinnuate
Ledgerdemane
Levetennancy
Litidgeous
Majician
Malifhious
Meriddian
Mettamorfofe

Mortallity
Nobillity
Occation
Opinnion
Perpettual
Pofifhon
Predomminate
Punctilfion
Retalliate
Sagafity
Severrity
Simpliffity
Stabillity
Sudoriffic
Verafffity
Virginnity
Vivaffity
Uncertinty

Words of five Syllables.

ABomminable
Ambiſhiouſly
Confedderacy
Continnualy
Diſcredditable
Effiſhiency
Eſpeſhialy
Heredditary
Inimmitable
Irreparable
Legittimacy
Perpettualy
Repoſſitory
Unreſonable
Unproffitable
Unriteuſneſs
Unſepperable
Accademmical
Admoniſion
Affabillity
Allegorrical
Anninroſſity
Aſtronommical
Beatiffical
Benneſiſhal
Cerremonial
Competiſion
Condeſention
Contumaſhious
Corronaſion
Deddication
Deppriivation
Diabollical
Domminaſion
Ellocuſion
Eppedemmical
Equanimmity
Expediſion
Expoſiſhion
Genneraſion
Genneroſſity
Habbitaſion
Heſſitaſhion
Hippocrittical
Illegittimate
Immitation
Impoſiſhon
Individdual
Libberallity
Limmitaſion
Magnanimmity
Matthemattical
Minniſtraſion
Modderation
Multipliſſity
Mutabillity
Opperation
Oppertunity
Poſſibillity
Principallity
Proddigallity
Prohibiſhion
Reccolection
Repprobation
Repputation
Retribuſhon
Sallutaſion
Sepperation
Sittuation
Speculation
Superſtiſion
Tolleration
Tribbulation
Vedgetaſion
Venneration

Words of ſix and ſeven Syllables.

ABommination
Annimadverſhon
Arkiepiſcopal
Aſſociaſion
Cappitulation
Conſidderation
Continnuaſion
Delibberation
Denommination
Diſcontinnuaſion
Dilappidation
Ejacculation
Extennuation
Extrordinary
Fammiliarrity
Hetterogenious
Humilliation
Infallibillity
Mathematiſhan
Mortifficaſhon
Natturallization
Propiſiaſhon
Puſilanimmity
Rattiffication
Regenneration

Retalliation	Delinniation	Moddiffication
Transfigguration	Denuntiafion	Recconcilliation
Uncircumcission	Excomunicasion	Sanctifficasion
Universallity	Fortifficasion	Signifficashon
Accellerasion	Incompresibillity	Superiorrity
Beatifficashon	Insinnuation	Transubstanshia-sion
Confabbulasion	Medeteranean	

EXERCISES, *or* EXAMPLES, *to be rectified by the* RULES *of* ETYMOLOGY.

CHAP. I.

On the Declension *of* Nouns.

EXAMPLE I.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. *The Master.*	Nom. ——
Gen. ——	Gen. ——
Dat. ——	Dat. ——
Acc. ——	Acc. ——
Voc. ——	Voc. ——
Abl. ——	Abl. ——

EXAMPLE II.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. *A Church.*	Nom. ——
Gen. ——	Gen. ——
Dat. ——	Dat. ——
Acc. ——	Acc. ——
Voc. ——	Voc. ——
Abl. ——	Abl. ——

EXAMPLE III.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. *The Box.*	Nom. ——
Gen. ——	Gen. ——
Dat. ——	Dat. ——
Acc. ——	Acc. ——
Voc. ——	Voc. ——
Abl. ——	Abl. ——

EXAMPLE IV.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	*A Wife.*	Nom.	——
Gen.	——	Gen.	——
Dat.	——	Dat.	——
Acc.	——	Acc.	——
Voc.	——	Voc.	——
Abl.	——	Abl.	——

EXAMPLE V.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	*The Thief.*	Nom.	——
Gen.	——	Gen.	——
Dat.	——	Dat.	——
Acc.	——	Acc.	——
Voc.	——	Voc.	——
Abl.	——	Abl.	——

EXAMPLE VI.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	*The Loaf.*	Nom.	——
Gen.	——	Gen.	——
Dat.	——	Dat.	——
Acc.	——	Acc.	——
Voc.	——	Voc.	——
Abl.	——	Abl.	——

EXAMPLE VII.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	*A Staff.*	Nom.	——
Gen.	——	Gen.	——
Dat.	——	Dat.	——
Acc.	——	Acc.	——
Voc.	——	Voc.	——
Abl.	——	Abl.	——

EXAMPLE VIII.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	*The Roof.*	Nom.	——
Gen.	——	Gen.	——
Dat.	——	Dat.	——

Sin-

Singular.	Plural.
Acc. ———	Acc. ———
Voc. ———	Voc. ———
Abl. ———	Abl. ———

EXAMPLE IX.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. *A Muff.*	Nom. ———
Gen. ———	Gen. ———
Dat. ———	Dat. ———
Acc. ———	Acc. ———
Voc. ———	Voc. ———
Abl. ———	Abl. ———

EXAMPLE X.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. *A Man.*	Nom. ———
Gen. ———	Gen. ———
Dat. ———	Dat. ———
Acc. ———	Acc. ———
Voc. ———	Voc. ———
Abl. ———	Abl. ———

EXAMPLE XI.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. *The Child.*	Nom. ———
Gen. ———	Gen. ———
Dat. ———	Dat. ———
Acc. ———	Acc. ———
Voc. ———	Voc. ———
Abl. ———	Abl. ———

EXAMPLE XII.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. *A Brother.*	Nom. ———
Gen. ———	Gen. ———
Dat. ———	Dat. ———
Acc. ———	Acc. ———
Voc. ———	Voc. ———
Abl. ———	Abl. ———

CHAP. II.

EXAMPLE I.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	*The Woman.*	Nom.	——
Gen.	——	Gen.	——
Dat.	——	Dat.	——
Acc.	——	Acc.	——
Voc.	——	Voc.	——
Abl.	——	Abl.	——

EXAMPLE II.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	*A Sheaf.*	Nom.	——
Gen.	——	Gen.	——
Dat.	——	Dat.	——
Acc.	——	Acc.	——
Voc.	——	Voc.	——
Abl.	——	Abl.	——

EXAMPLE III.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	*The Wolf.*	Nom.	——
Gen.	——	Gen.	——
Dat.	——	Dat.	——
Acc.	——	Acc.	——
Voc.	——	Voc.	——
Abl.	——	Abl.	——

EXAMPLE IV.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	*A Cherry.*	Nom.	——
Gen.	——	Gen.	——
Dat.	——	Dat.	——
Acc.	——	Acc.	——
Voc.	——	Voc.	——
Abl.	——	Abl.	——

EXAMPLE V.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	*The Gallery.*	Nom.	——
Gen.	——	Gen.	——
Dat.	——	Dat.	——
Acc.	——	Acc.	——
Voc.	——	Voc.	——
Abl.	——	Abl.	——

EXAMPLE VI.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	*A Fly.*	Nom.	——
Gen.	——	Gen.	——
Dat.	——	Dat.	——
Acc.	——	Acc.	——
Voc.	——	Voc.	——
Abl.	——	Abl.	——

EXAMPLE VII.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	*A Fish.*	Nom.	——
Gen.	——	Gen.	——
Dat.	——	Dat.	——
Acc.	——	Acc.	——
Voc.	——	Voc.	——
Abl.	——	Abl.	——

EXAMPLE VIII.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	*The Fox.*	Nom.	——
Gen.	——	Gen.	——
Dat.	——	Dat.	——
Acc.	——	Acc.	——
Voc.	——	Voc.	——
Abl.	——	Abl.	——

EXAMPLE IX.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	*A Die.*	Nom.	——
Gen.	——	Gen.	——
Dat.	——	Dat.	——

Sin-

Singular.	Plural.
Acc. ——	Acc. ——
Voc. ——	Voc. ——
Abl. ——	Abl. ——

EXAMPLE X.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. *A Mouse.*	Nom. ——
Gen. ——	Gen. ——
Dat. ——	Dat. ——
Acc. ——	Acc. ——
Voc. ——	Voc. ——
Abl. ——	Abl. ——

EXAMPLE XI.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. *A Tooth.*	Nom. ——
Gen. ——	Gen. ——
Dat. ——	Dat. ——
Acc. ——	Acc. ——
Voc. ——	Voc. ——
Abl. ——	Abl. ——

EXAMPLE XII.

Singular.	Plural
Nom. *The Foot.*	Nom. ——
Gen. ——	Gen. ——
Dat. ——	Dat. ——
Acc. ——	Acc. ——
Voc. ——	Voc. ——
Abl. ——	Abl. ——

CHAP. III.

EXAMPLE I.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. *The Goose.*	Nom. ——
Gen. ——	Gen. ——
Dat. ——	Dat. ——
Acc. ——	Acc. ——
Voc. ——	Voc. ——
Abl. ——	Abl. ——

EXAM-

EXAMPLE II.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. *The Ox.*	Nom. ——
Gen. ——	Gen. ——
Dat. ——	Dat. ——
Acc. ——	Acc. ——
Voc. ——	Voc. ——
Abl. ——	Abl. ——

EXAMPLE III.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. *A Penny.*	Nom. ——
Gen. ——	Gen. ——
Dat. ——	Dat. ——
Acc. ——	Acc. ——
Voc. ——	Voc. ——
Abl. ——	Abl. ——

EXAMPLE IV.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. *A Cow.*	Nom. ——
Gen. ——	Gen. ——
Dat. ——	Dat. ——
Acc. ——	Acc. ——
Voc. ——	Voc. ——
Abl. ——	Abl. ——

EXAMPLE V.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. *The Sow.*	Nom. ——
Gen. ——	Gen. ——
Dat. ——	Dat. ——
Acc. ——	Acc. ——
Voc. ——	Voc. ——
Abl. ——	Abl. ——

EXAMPLE VI.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. *A Sheep.*	Nom. ——
Gen. ——	Gen. ——
Dat. ——	Dat. ——

Sin.

Singular.		Plural.	
Acc.	——	Acc.	——
Voc.	——	Voc.	——
Abl.	——	Abl.	——

EXAMPLE VII.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	*A wise Child.*	Nom.	
Gen.	——	Gen.	——
Dat.	——	Dat.	——
Acc.	——	Acc.	——
Voc.	——	Voc.	——
Abl.	——	Abl.	——

EXAMPLE VIII.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	*A spotted Deer.*	Nom.	——
Gen.	——	Gen.	——
Dat.	——	Dat.	——
Acc.	——	Acc.	——
Voc.	——	Voc.	——
Abl.	——	Abl.	——

EXAMPLE IX.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	*A swift Horse.*	Nom.	——
Gen.	——	Gen.	——
Dat.	——	Dat.	——
Acc.	——	Acc.	——
Voc.	——	Voc.	——
Abl.	——	Abl.	——

EXAMPLE X.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	*The dull Ox.*	Nom.	——
Gen.	——	Gen.	——
Dat.	——	Dat.	——
Acc.	——	Acc.	——
Voc.	——	Voc.	——
Abl.	——	Abl.	——

EXAM-

EXAMPLE XI.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	*A wheaten Loaf.*	Nom.	——
Gen.	——	Gen.	——
Dat.	——	Dat.	——
Acc.	——	Acc.	——
Voc.	——	Voc.	——
Abl.	——	Abl.	——

EXAMPLE XII.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	*A learned Man.*	Nom.	——
Gen.	——	Gen.	——
Dat.	——	Dat.	——
Acc.	——	Acc.	——
Voc.	——	Voc.	——
Abl.	——	Abl.	——

CHAP. IV.

On the CONJUGATION *of* ACTIVE VERBS.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing.	1 *Read.*	Plur.	1 *Smile.*
	2 *Walk.*		2 *Laugh.*
	3 *Call.*		3 *Mourn.*

The Imperfect.

Sing.	1 *Feed.*	Plur.	1 *Find.*
	2 *Sing.*		2 *Meet.*
	3 *Drink*		3 *Swim.*

The Perfect.

Sing.	1 *Stand.*	Plur.	1 *Dream.*
	2 *Flee.*		2 *Weep.*
	3 *Win.*		3 *Bleed.*

The Pluperfect.

Sing.	1 *Buy.*	Plur.	1 *Spin.*
	2 *Sell.*		2 *Build.*
	3 *Sleep.*		3 *Rend.*

The

The Future.

Sing.	1 *Read.*	Plur.	1 *Smile.*
	2 *Walk.*		2 *Laugh.*
	3 *Call.*		3 *Mourn.*

Subjunctive Mood, If.

Present Tense, Simple.

Sing.	1 *Read.*	Plur.	1 *Smile.*
	2 *Walk.*		2 *Laugh.*
	3 *Call.*		3 *Mourn.*

The Imperfect, Simple.

Sing.	1 *Speak.*	Plur.	1 *Teach.*
	2 *Swear.*		2 *Seek.*
	3 *Tell.*		3 *Work.*

The Present Compound.

Sing.	1 *Read.*	Plur.	1 *Smile.*
	2 *Walk.*		2 *Laugh.*
	3 *Call.*		3 *Mourn.*

The Imperfect.

Sing.	1 *Read.*	Plur.	1 *Smile.*
	2 *Walk.*		2 *Laugh.*
	3 *Call.*		3 *Mourn.*

The Perfect.

Sing.	1 *Think.*	Plur.	1 *Leave.*
	2 *Mean.*		2 *Bring.*
	3 *Creep.*		3 *Lose.*

The Pluperfect.

Sing.	1 *Fight.*	Plur.	1 *Ride.*
	2 *Bind.*		2 *Write.*
	3 *Get.*		3 *Shoot.*

The Future.

Sing.	1 *Wear.*	Plur.	1 *Cleave.*
	2 *Steal.*		2 *Tread.*
	3 *Chose.*		3 *Hide.*

The Imperative Mood.

Sing.	1 *Read.*	Plur.	1 *Smile.*
	2 *Walk.*		2 *Laugh.*
	3 *Call.*		3 *Mourn.*

Insi-

Infinitive Mood.

Present. *Walk.* Preterite. *Read.* Future. *Call.*

Participles.

Present. *Walk.* Future. *Call.*

CHAP. V.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing.	1 *Read.*	Plur.	1 *Learn.*
	2 *Teach.*		2 *Love.*
	3 *Hear.*		3 *Hate.*

The Imperfect.

Sing.	1 *Give.*	Plur.	1 *Creep.*
	2 *Sit.*		2 *Rise.*
	3 *Run.*		3 *Fall.*

The Perfect.

Sing.	1 *Smite.*	Plur.	1 *Go.*
	2 *Strive.*		2 *See.*
	3 *Sweat.*		3 *Slay.*

The Pluperfect.

Sing.	1 *Lend.*	Plur.	1 *Fling.*
	2 *Pay.*		2 *Break.*
	3 *Take.*		3 *Fly.*

The Future.

Sing.	1 *Read.*	Plur.	1 *Learn.*
	2 *Teach.*		2 *Love.*
	3 *Hear.*		3 *Hate.*

Subjunctive Mood, If.

Present Tense, Simple.

Sing.	1 *Read.*	Plur.	1 *Learn.*
	2 *Teach.*		2 *Love.*
	3 *Hear.*		3 *Hate.*

The Imperfect, Simple.

Sing.	1 *See.*	Plur.	1 *Wake.*
	2 *Slay.*		2 *Rise.*
	3 *Fall.*		3 *Fly.*

The Present Compound.

Sing.	1 *Read.*	Plur.	1 *Learn.*
	2 *Teach.*		2 *Love.*
	3 *Hear.*		3 *Hate.*

The Imperfect.

Sing.	1 *Read.*	Plur.	1 *Learn.*
	2 *Teach.*		2 *Love.*
	3 *Hear.*		3 *Hate.*

The Perfect.

Sing.	1 *Think.*	Plur.	1 *Say.*
	2 *Speak.*		2 *Tell.*
	3 *Know.*		3 *Weep.*

The Pluperfect.

Sing.	1 *Send.*	Plur.	1 *Bear.*
	2 *Keep.*		2 *Eat.*
	3 *Lose.*		3 *Drink.*

The Future.

Sing.	1 *Dig.*	Plur.	1 *Shear.*
	2 *Grind.*		2 *Tread.*
	3 *Wring.*		3 *Beat.*

The Imperative Mood.

Sing.	1 *Read.*	Plur.	1 *Learn.*
	2 *Teach.*		2 *Love.*
	3 *Hear.*		3 *Hate.*

Infinitive Mood.

Present. *Hear.* Preterite. *Teach.* Future. *Learn.*

Participles.

Present. *Hear.* Future. *Learn.*

CHAP. VI.

On the CONJUGATION *of* PASSIVE VERBS.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing.	1 *Bind.*	Plur.	1 *Spend.*
	2 *Feed.*		2 *Hurt.*
	3 *Drink.*		3 *Hang.*

The

The Imperfect.

Sing.	1 *Bleed.*	Plur.	1 *Pay.*
	2 *Sting.*		2 *Leave.*
	3 *Keep.*		3 *Tell.*

The Perfect.

Sing.	1 *Send.*	Plur.	1 *Clothe.*
	2 *Hear.*		2 *Find.*
	3 *Call.*		3 *Lose.*

The Pluperfect.

Sing.	1 *Take.*	Plur.	1 *Bid.*
	2 *Seek.*		2 *Bring.*
	3 *Beat.*		3 *Smite.*

The Future.

Sing.	1 *Bind.*	Plur.	1 *Spend.*
	2 *Feed.*		2 *Hurt.*
	3 *Drink.*		3 *Hang.*

Subjunctive Mood, If.

Present Tense, Simple.

Sing.	1 *Bind.*	Plur.	1 *Spend.*
	2 *Feed.*		2 *Hurt.*
	3 *Drink.*		3 *Hang.*

The Imperfect, Simple.

Sing.	1 *Hide.*	Plur.	1 *Choose.*
	2 *Bite.*		2 *Buy.*
	3 *Steal.*		3 *Sell.*

The Present Compound.

Sing.	1 *Bind.*	Plur.	1 *Spend.*
	2 *Feed.*		2 *Hurt.*
	3 *Drink.*		3 *Hang.*

The Imperfect.

Sing.	1 *Swear.*	Plur.	1 *Shoot.*
	2 *Teach.*		2 *Wake.*
	3 *Break.*		3 *Bid.*

The Perfect.

Sing.	1 *Get.*		Plur.	1 *Hold.*
	2 *Slay.*			2 *Rise.*
	3 *See.*			3 *Go.*

The Pluperfect.

Sing.	1 *Know.*		Plur.	1 *Flee.*
	2 *Help.*			2 *Hate.*
	3 *Strike.*			3 *Fly.*

The Future.

Sing.	1 *Tear.*		Plur.	1 *Drive.*
	2 *Cleave.*			2 *Tread.*
	3 *Rend.*			3 *Eat.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing.	1 *Bind.*		Plur.	1 *Spend.*
	2 *Feed.*			2 *Hurt.*
	3 *Drink.*			3 *Hang.*

Infinitive Mood.

Present. *Slay.* Preterite. *Shoot.* Future. *Seek.*

Participles.

Past. *Slay.* Future. *Seek.*

EXERCISES, *or* EXAMPLES, *to be rectified by the* RULES *of* SYNTAX.

CHAP. I.

MY Sister am a good Girl, because he read good Book.

Thy Brother am a naughty Boy, because she neglect her Book.

This Boys am very diligent:

That Books am well bind.

God reign over the Heathen: God sit upon her holy Seat.

He make wars cease in all the World; he break the Bow, and knappeth the Spear in sunder, and burn the Chariots in the Fire.

Behold, I was shape in Wickedness; and in Sin have my Mother conceive me.

Thou have turn my Heaviness into Joy: thou have put off my Sackcloth, and gird I with gladness.

Thou did turn thy Face from I, and I was trouble.

When my Father and my Mother forsakes I; the Lord take I up.

For thy Name sake, O Lord, be merciful unto my Sin, for it am great.

The Earth am the Lord, and all that therein am.

Whom shall ascend into the Hill of the Lord: — or, Whom shall rise up in her holy Place?

Even He that have clean Hands, and a pure Heart; and that have not lift up his Mind unto Vanity, nor swear to deceive her Neighbour.

For in Death no Man remember thou; and whom will give thou Thanks in the Pit.

Behold, he travail with Mischief: he have conceive Sorrow, and bring forth Ungodliness.

He have grave and dig up a Pit; and am fall himself into the Destruction, that he make for another.

The Lord am in his holy Temple: the Lord seat am in Heaven.

A People, who I have not know, ſhall ſerve me.

They am bring down, and fall; but we am riſe, and ſtand upright.

More to be deſire am they than Gold, yea, than much fine Gold: more ſweeter alſo than Honey, and the Honey Comb.

If we have forget the Name of our God, and hold up our Hands to any ſtrange God: ſhall not God ſearch it out? for he know the very Secrets of the Heart.

Our Heart am not turn back; neither our Steps go out of thy way.

My Confuſion am daily before me; and the Shame of my Face have cover me.

Have not thou caſt us out, O God: will not thou, O God, go out with our Hoſts?

But He was ſo merciful, that He forgive their Miſdeeds; and deſtroy them not.

It am a good Thing to give Thanks unto the Lord: and to ſing Praiſe unto thy Name, O thou, moſt Higheſt.

O Lord, how glorious am thy Work: and thy thought am very deep.

I will ſing of the Lord, becauſe he have deal ſo lovingly with I: yea, I will praiſe the Name of the Lord moſt Higheſt.

CHAP. II.

THE Wife, where Danger or Diſhonour lurk,
Safeſt and ſeemlieſt by his Huſband ſtay,
Who guard him, or with him the worſt endure.

Milton.

Mean while the heinous and deſpiteful Act
Of Satan do in Paradiſe, and how
She in the Serpent had perverted Eve,
His Huſband He, to taſte the fatal Fruit,
Was know in Heav'n; for what can 'ſcape the Eye
Of God all-ſeeing, or deceieve her Heart Omniſcient?

Ibid.

So

So ſpeak the Son, and into Terror change
Her Countenance too ſevere to be behold,
And full of Wrath bent on her Enemies.
He on her impious Foes right onward drive,
Gloomy as Night; under her burning Wheels
The ſteadfaſt Empyrean ſhake throughout,
All but the Throne himſelf of God.—*Ibid.*

Would thou had hearken to my Word, and ſtay
With I, as I beſeech thou, when that ſtrange
Deſire of wand'ring this unhappy Morn,
I know not whence poſſeſs thou: We had then
Remain ſtill happy; not, as now, deſpoil
Of all our Good, ſham'd, naked, mis'rable.

To whom ſoon move with Touch of Blame thus Eve.
What Words have paſs thy Lips, Adam ſevere!
Impute thou that to my default, or will
Of wand'ring, as thou call it, which, who know,
But might as ill have happen, thou being by,
Or to thyſelf perhaps? Had thou been there,
Or here th' attempt, thou could not have diſcern
Fraud in the Serpent, ſpeaking as he ſpeak.

———————Why did not thou the Head
Command I abſolutely not to go,
Going into ſuch Danger, as thou ſaid?
Too facile then thou did not much gainſay,
Nay did permit, approve, and fair diſmiſs.
Had thou been firm and fix in thy Diſſent,
Neither had I tranſgreſs, nor thee with me.—*Ibid.*

Have thou not wonder, Adam, at my Stay?
Thou I have miſs, and think it long, deprive
Thy Preſence, Agony of Love till now
Not feel, nor ſhall be twice; for never more
Mean I to try, what raſh untry'd I ſeek,
The Pain of Abſence from thy Sight.

Thus Eve with Countenance blithe his Story tell;
But in his Cheek diſtemper flushing glow.

On

On th' other Side, Adam, soon as she hear
The fatal Trespass do by Eve, amaze,
Astonish'd stand, and blank, while Horror chill
Run thro' her Veins, and all her joints relax;
From her slack hand the Garland wreath'd for Eve
Down drop, and all the faded Roses shed.

Bold Deed thou have presume, advent'rous Eve,
And Peril great provoke, whom thus have dare;
Had it been only coveting to eye
That sacred Fruit, sacred to Abstinence,
Much more to taste him, under Ban to touch.
But pass who can recall, or do undo?

Some natural Tears they drop, but wipe them soon;
The World was all before them, where to choose
Their Place of Rest, and Providence his Guide:
They hand in hand, with wand'ring Steps and slow,
Through Eden take their solitary Way.—*Ibid.*

CHAP. III.

WHo'd be that sordid foolish Thing call Man,
To cringe thus, fawn, and flatter for a Pleasure,
Who Beasts enjoy so very much above Her?
The lusty Bull ranges thro' all the Field,
And from the Herd singling her Female out,
Enjoy him, and abandon him at Will.—*Otw. Orph.*

——————— Your fiery Eye,
Who, like the Sun at Noon, none could behold,
But with a Snatch of Light, and then be dazzle;
Now like a cold and drouzy Winter Star,
Bear a bleak Brightness: O Decay of Lustre!

Lee's Mith.

Our glorious Sun, the Source of Light and Heat,
Whose Influence chear the World she did create,
Shall smile on thou from her Meridian Skies:
And bless the kindred Beauties of thy Eyes:

Thy

Thy Eyes who, could her own fair Beams decay,
Might ſhine for her, and bleſs the World with day.
Rowe's Am. Step.

——————What Pleaſure I take in thou!
What Joy thou give I in thy prattling Infancy!
Thy ſprightly Wit, and early blooming Beauty!
How have I ſtand and feed my Eyes upon thou!
Then lifted up my Hands, and, wond'ring, bleſs thou!
Rowe's Fair Pen.

You take her up a little tender Flower,
Juſt ſprouted on a Bank, who the next Froſt
Had nip; and with a careful loving Hand
Tranſplanted her into your own fair Garden,
Where the Sun always ſhine: There long he flouriſh,
Grow ſweet to Senſe, and lovely to the Eye;
Till at the laſt a cruel Spoiler come,
Crop this fair Roſe, and rifle all its Sweetneſs;
Then caſt it like a loathſome Weed away.
Otw. Orph.

Thus from our Infancy we Hand in Hand
Have tread the Path of Life in Love together.
One Bed have hold us, and the ſame Deſires,
The ſame Averſion ſtill employ our Thoughts:
Whene'er had I a Friend, that was not Polydore's,
Or Polydore a Foe, that was not mine?—*Otw. Orph.*

Farewel, a long Farewel, to all my Greatneſs!
This am the State of Man: To-day ſhe put forth
The tender Leaves of Hopes; To-morrow, Bloſſoms,
And bear her bluſhing Honours thick upon him:
The third Day comes a Froſt, a killing Froſt;
And when he think, good eaſy Man, full ſurely,
Her Greatneſs am a rip'ning, nip his Root,
And then he fall as I do. I have venture,
Like little wanton Boys, that ſwim on Bladders,
This many a Summer, in a Sea of Glory,
But far beyond my Depth. My high-blown Pride

At

At length break under I, and now have leave me,
Weary and old with Service, to the Mercy
Of a rude Stream, that must for ever hide me.

Shak. Hen. 5.

Would I had never marry, for now, methinks,
I've bind up for myself a Weight of Cares;
And how the Burthen will be bear, none know:
A Husband may be jealous, rigid, false,
And should Castalio e'er prove so to I,
So tender am my Heart, so nice my Love,
'Twould ruin and distract my Breast for ever.

Otw. Orph.

——————— Like a Lion,
Which long have reign the Terror of the Woods,
And dare the boldest Huntsman of the Combat;
'Till catch at length within some hidden Snare,
With foaming Jaws he bite the Toils, that holds him,
And roars, and roll her fiery Eyes in vain;
While the surrounding Swains wound him at Pleasure.

Rowe's Am. Step.

CHAP. IV.

MY Form, alas! have long forget to please;
The Scene of Beauty and Delight am change:
No Roses blooms upon my fading Cheeks,
No laughing Graces wantons in my Eyes.

Rowe's J. Shore.

What mean this wild Confusion in thy Looks?
As if thou was at Variance with thyself;
Madness and Reason combating within thou;
And thou was doubtful, who should get the better.

Rowe's Fair Pen.

I do remember an Apothecary,
In tatter'd Weeds, with overwhelming Brows,
Culling of Simples: Meagre was his Looks,
Sharp Misery had wear him to the Bones;

And

And in his needy Shop a Tortoise hang,
An Alligator stuff'd, and other Skins
Of ill-shap'd Fishes; and about his Shelves
A beggarly Account of empty Boxes,
Green earthen Pots, Bladders, and musty Seeds,
Remnants of Packthread, and old Cakes of Roses,
Was thinly scatter, to make up a Shew.

Shak. Rom. and *Juliet.*

Not purple Violets in the early Springs,
Such graceful Sweets, such tender Beauties brings;
The orient Blush, which do her Cheeks adorn,
Make Coral pale, vie with the rosy Morn.

Lee's Nero.

Death am the Privilege of human Nature;
And Life without him was not worth our taking.
Thither the Poor, the Prisoner, and the Mourner,
Fly for Relief, and lays their Burdens down.

Rowe's Fair Pen.

Thus Men, too careless of their future State,
Disputes, knows nothing, and repents too late.

Dryd. Duke of *Guise.*

——————'Tis dreadful!
How rev'rend am the Face of this tall Pile?
Whose ancient Pillars rears their marble Heads,
To bear aloft its arch'd and pond'rous Roof.
——————The Tombs,
And monumental Caves of Death, looks cold,
And shoots a Chilness to my trembling Heart!

Cong. M. Bride.

Cowards dies many times before their Death;
The Valiant never tastes of Death but once.

Shak. Jul. Cæs.

Distrust and *Darkness* of a future State,
Makes poor Mankind so fearful of their Fate.
Death in itself am nothing; but we fear
To be we know not what, we know not where.

Dryd. Auren.

On

On the STILE *due to* PERSONS *of* RANK *and* OFFICE.

HAving obſerved the Miſtakes young Perſons are liable to, for Want of an Opportunity of informing themſelves of the Style and Titles due to Perſons in Office, and thoſe of elevated Rank and Fortune, it cannot be improper, in this Place, to ſhew the proper *Directions* and *Addreſs* from Inferiors to Perſons of Diſtinction; the Chief of which being known, the reſt will be attained without much Difficulty.

N. B. The Terms of *Addreſs* are put in a different Character.

DIRECTIONS *for* SUPERSCRIPTIONS.

To the ROYAL FAMILY.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty. *Sire*, or *May it pleaſe your Majeſty.*

To His Royal Highneſs, the Prince of Wales. *May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs.*

And in like Manner to any other of the Royal Family, varying only the Title and Sex.

To the NOBILITY.

To His Grace A. Duke of B. *My Lord Duke*; *Your Grace.*

To the moſt Noble A. Marquis of B. *My Lord Marquis*; *Your Lordſhip.*

To the Rt. Hon. A Earl of B. To the Rt. Hon. A. Lord Viſcount B. To the Rt. Hon. A Lord B.

My Lord; *Your Lordſhip.*

The *Ladies* of Noblemen are addreſſed in Terms according to the Rank of their Huſbands.

The Title of *Lord* and *Rt. Hon.* is given, by Courteſy, to all the Sons of *Dukes* and *Marquiſſes*, and to the eldeſt Sons of *Earls*; and the Title of *Lady* to all their Daughters: The younger Sons of *Earls* are all *Hon.* and *Eſquires.*

The Sons of *Viſcounts* and *Barons* are ſtyled *Eſquires*, and *Honourable*; as, To the Hon. A. B. *Eſq*; *Sir.*

All

All the Daughters of *Viſcounts* and *Barons* are *Honourable*; as, To the Hon. Mrs A. B. *Madam.*

The King's Commiſſion confers the Title of *Honourable* on any Gentleman in a Place of Honour or Truſt; but the Style of *Rt. Hon.* is due to no Commoner, but ſuch as are Members of his Majeſty's *moſt Hon. Privy-Council*; except the three Lord Mayors of *London*, *York*, and *Dublin*, and the Lord Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, during Office.

Every conſiderable Servant to the King, on the Civil or Military Liſt, or to any of the *Royal Family* is ſtyled *Eſquire, pro tempore.*

To the PARLIAMENT.

To the Rt. Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament of *Great Britain*, aſſembled. My *Lords; May it pleaſe your Lordſhips.*

To the Hon. the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament, aſſembled. *Gentlemen; May it pleaſe your Honours.*

To the Rt. Hon. Sir A. B. Speaker of the Hon. Houſe of Commons. *Sir.*

N. B. He is generally of the Privy-Council.

To the CLERGY.

To the moſt Reverend Father in God A. Lord Archbiſhop of B. *My Lord: Your Grace.*

To the Rt. Rev. Father in God A. Lord Biſhop of B. *My Lord: Your Lordſhip.*

To the Rt. Rev. the Lord Biſhop of A. Lord Almoner to his Majeſty. *My Lord: Your Lordſhip.*

To the Rev. Mr. or Dr. (according to their Degree) A. B. Dean of C. Chancellor of D. Archdeacon of E. Prebendary of F. Rector of G. Vicar of H. Curate of I. The proper *Addreſs* to theſe laſt Gentlemen is only, *Sir*, or *Rev. Sir.*

Deans and Archdeacons are called, *Mr Dean*, and *Mr Archdeacon.*

To the OFFICERS *of his* MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

They are generally addressed according to their Rank and Quality; but sometimes according to their Office; as, *My Lord Steward; My Lord Chamberlain; Mr Comptroller; Mr Vice-Chamberlain.*

In *Superscriptions* of Letters, that relate to Gentlemen's Employments, their *Style* of *Office* ought never to be omitted.

To the COMMISSIONERS *and other* OFFICERS *of the* CIVIL LIST.

To the Rt. Hon. A. Earl of B. Lord Privy-Seal. Lord President of the Council. Lord Great Chamberlain. Earl Marshal of England. One of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, &c.

To the Rt. Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury: Of Trade and Plantations: Of the Admiralty, &c.

To the Hon. the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs. Revenue of Excise: Duty on Salt: For his Majesty's Stamp Duties: For Victualling his Majesty's Navy, &c.

Note. If there be a Nobleman, or even a Commoner, who is a Privy-Counsellor, among any set of Commissioners, it will be proper to Style them collectively, *Rt. Honourable.* The usual Address is, *Your Lordships.*

To the SOLDIERY.

To the Hon. A. B. Esq; Lieutenant General: Major General: Brigadier General of his Majesty's Forces. *Sir; Your Honour.*

To the Rt. Hon. A. Earl of B. Captain of his Majesty's First Troop of Horse Guards: Band of Gentlemen Pensioners: Band of Yeomen of the Guard, &c.

To the Hon. Colonel A. B.. To Major A. To Captain A; &c. *Sir.*

To

To the Principal Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance. *Your Honours.*

To A. B. Esq; Lieutenant General: Surveyor General of the Ordnance; &c.

To the OFFICERS *of the* NAVY.

To his Grace A. Duke of B. Lord High-Admiral of *Great Britain. Your Grace.*

To the Rt. Hon. A. Lord Viscount B. Vice, or Rear Admiral of *Great Britain.*

To the Hon. Sir A. B. Admiral of the Blue. Vice Admiral of the Red. Rear Admiral of the White. *Sir; Your Honour.*

To Captain A. B. Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Liberty*, riding at Spithead.

To the AMBASSADRY.

To his Excellency Sir A. B. Bart. his Britanick Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the Ottoman Porte. *Your Excellency.*

To his Excellency A. B. Esq; Ambassador to his Most Christian Majesty. *Your Excellency.*

To his Excellency the Baron De L. his Prussian Majesty's Resident, at the Court of *Great Britain. Your Excellency.*

To Seignior A. B. Secretary from the Republic of *Venice*, at *London. Sir.*

To Seignior A. B. Secretary from the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, at *London.*

To A. B. Esq; his *Britanick* Majesty's Consul, at *Smyrna.*

To the JUDGES *and* LAWYERS.

To the Rt. Hon. A. Baron of B. Lord High-Chancellor of *Great Britain. My Lord; Your Lordship.*

To the Rt. Hon. Sir A. B. Master of the Rolls. *Sir; Your Honour.*

To the Rt. Hon. Sir A. B Lord Chief Justice of the

King's Bench. Of the Common Pleas. *My Lord; Your Lordſhip.*

To the Hon. Sir A. B. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

To the Hon. A. B. Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas. Or, to Judge A. *Sir;* or *May it pleaſe you, Sir.*

To Sir A. B. his Majeſty's Attorney Solicitor, Advocate-General. *Sir.*

To A. B. Eſq; Serjeant, Barriſter, or, Counſellor at Law. *Sir.*

To Mr A. B. Attorney at Law. *Sir.*

To the LIEUTENANCY *and* MAGISTRACY.

To the Rt. Hon. A. Earl of B. Lord Lieutenant, and *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the County of M.—To A. B. Eſq; High-Sheriff for the County of M.—To the Rt. Hon. Sir A. B. Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London. *My Lord; Your Lordſhip.*

To the Rt. Worſhipful Sir A. B. Recorder of the City of London.—To the Rt. Worſhipful A. B. Eſq; Alderman of *Tower Ward, London.*—To the Worſhipful A. B. Eſq; Mayor of L. *Sir; Your Worſhip.*

To the Worſhipful A. B. Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the peace, for the County of M. *Your Worſhip.*

To A. B. Eſq; Deputy Steward of the City and Liberty of L. *Mr Deputy; Sir.*

To the GOVERNORS *under the* CROWN, *&c.*

To his Excellency A. Lord B. Lord Lieutenant of the Kingdom of *Ireland. Your Excellency.*

To their Excellencies, the Lords Juſtices of the Kingdom of *Ireland. Your Excellencies.*

To the Rt. Hon. A. Earl of B. Governor of *Dover-Caſtle,* and Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports. My Lord; Your Lordſhip.*

To the Rt. Hon. A. Lord Viſcount B. Conſtable of the *Tower.*

To

To his Excellency A. B. Esq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the *Leeward-Caribbee-Islands, America. Your Excellency.*

To the Hon. A. B. Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of *South-Carolina.*

To the Hon. Sir A. B. Deputy-Governor of *Portsmouth.*

To the Hon. A. B. Esq; Governor of Fort St. *George, Madras,* in *East-India.*

To the Worshipful the President, and Governors of Christ's Hospital, *London.*

The Second Governors of Colonies appointed by the King, are styled Lieutenant-Governors: Those appointed by Proprietors, as the *East-India Company,* &c. are called *Deputy-Governors.*

To Incorporate Bodies.

To the Hon. the Court of Directors, of the United Company of Merchants of *England,* trading to the *East-Indies.*

To the Hon. the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the *South-Sea* Company.

To the Hon. the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the Bank of *England.*

To the Masters and Wardens of the Worshipful Company of *Drapers.*

To the Gentry.

To the Hon. Sir A. B. Bart. at C. near D.

To the Hon. Sir A. B. Knight, at C. in Suffolk.

To A. B. Esq; at M. in Cheshire.

The Wives of Knights and Baronets, are called *Lady* A. or *Lady* B.—But the Wives of *Esquires,* and other *Gentlemen,* only *Mistress* A. &c.

To Men *of* Trade *and* Professions.

To Mr A. B. Merchant, in *Queen-street, London.*

To Dr. A. B. in *Bloomsbury-square, London.*

To

To Mr A. B. Surgeon, in *Covent-Garden, London.*

To Mr A. B. Pewterer, in *Covent-Garden, London.*

To Mr A. B. Writing-Maſter, at *Rotherhith*, near *London.*

It will be proper to mention the Deſignations of the Abodes of leſs eminent Traders, as well as their Profeſſions. *Clare.*

A TABLE *of* ABBREVIATIONS, *with an Explication of them.*

A. B. Artium Baccalaureus, Batchelor of Arts.
Abp. Archbiſhop.
Acc^t^. Account
A. D. Anno Domini, in the Year of our Lord.
Adm^rs^. Adminiſtrators.
Ag^ſt^. Againſt.
A. M. Artium Magiſter, Maſter of Arts; or, Anno Mundi, in the Year of the World.
A. M. Before Noon.
Ana. of each a like Quantity.
Anſ^r^. Anſwer.
Ap. Apoſtle.
Apr. April.
A. R. Anno Regni, in the Year of the Reign.
Aſt. P. G. Aſtronomy Profeſſor of Greſham College.
Att^y^. Attorney.
Aug^ſt^. Auguſt
B. A. Batchelor of Arts.
Bart. Baronet.
B.D. Batchelor in Divinity.
Bp. Biſhop.
B. V. Bleſſed Virgin.
Capt. Captain.
C. C. C. Corpus Chriſti College.
Cent. Centum, an Hundred.
C. or Chap. Chapter.
Cl. Clericus, a Clergyman.
Co. County, or Company.
Col. Colonel, Coloſſians.
Com^rs^. Commiſſioners.
C. R. Carolus Rex, Charles the King.
Cr. Creditor.
C. S. Cuſtus Sigilli, the Keeper of the Seal.
C. P. S. Cuſtus Privati Sigilli, Keeper of the Privy Seal.
Cur. Curate.
C^wt^. a Hundred Weight.
D. Deanery, Duke, Dukedom, Dutchy or Dutcheſs, Pence.
D. D. Doctor in Divinity.

Dec^r^.

Decr. or 10ber, December.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
D^{o}. Ditto, the ſame.
D^{r}. Doctor, Debtor.
E. Earl, Eaſt.
E. g. Exempli gratia, as for Example.
Eliz. Elizabeth.
Emp^{r}. Emperor.
Eng. England, Engliſh.
Ep. Epiſtle.
Eſq; Eſquire.
Feb. February. Fol. Folio.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
Fr. France, French.
Gar. Garriſon.
Gen. General, Geneſis.
Gen^{mo}. Generaliſſimo.
Gent. Gentleman.
Govr. Governor.
G. R. Georgius Rex, George the King.
Hhd. Hogſhead.
Hon. Honourable.
Hon^{d}. Honoured.
Ibid. In the ſame Place.
Id. Idem, the ſame.
i. e. id eſt, that is.
Inſt. Inſtant.
I. H. S. Jeſus Hominum Salvator, Jeſus Saviour of Men.
Jan. January.
Jno. John.
J. D. Jurium Doctor, a Doctor of Laws.
J. R. Jacobus Rex, James the King.
K. King, or Kings.
Kt. Knight.
£ Libre, Pounds Sterling.
Lb. a Pound Weight.
Ld. Lord.
Ldp. Lordſhip.
L. D. Lady-Day.
Lt. or Leut. Leutenant.
L L. D. Legum Doctor, Doctor of Laws.
L. S. Locus Sigilli, the Place of the Seal.
M. A. Maſter of Arts.
Math. Mathematics.
M. Marquis.
M. D. Medicinæ Doctor, Doctor of Phyſic.
Meſſ^{rs}. Maſters.
Monſ. Monſieur.
M^{r}. Maſter.
M^{rs}. Miſtreſs.
M. S. Manuſcript.
Mſs. Manuſcripts.
M. S. Memoiræ Sacrum, Sacred to the Memory.
m^{t}. the Ending *ment*.
N. North.
N. B. Nota bene, Mark well.
N^{o}. Number.
Nov. or 9ber, November.
Num. Numbers.
N. S. New Style.
Obed^{t}. Obedient.
Obj. Objection.
Oct. or 8ber, October.

O. S. Old Style.
Oz. Ounce.
Pd. Paid.
P. per, by.
Parl^{mt}. Parliament.
P. C. A Privy-Counſellor.
Per Cent. Per Centum, by the Hundred.
Philom. Philomathes, a Lover of Learning; or, Philomathematicus, a Lover of theMathematics.
Pr. Prieſt.
Prof. Th. Gr. Profeſſor Theologiæ Greſhamienſis, Profeſſor of Divinity at Greſham College.
P. M. G. Profeſſor of Muſic at Greſham College.
P. S. Poſtſcript.
P^{wt}. Pennyweight.
Q. Queen. q. Farthings.
q. d. quaſi dicat, as if he ſhould ſay.
q. l. quantum libet, as much as you pleaſe.
q. s. quantum ſufficit, a ſufficient qnantity.
Qr. Quarter, or ¼ Part.
Q^{rt}. Quart.
Qu. Queſtion.
R. Rex, Regina. King, Queen.
Rec^{d}. Received.
Reg. Prof. Regius Profeſſor, King's Profeſſor.
Rev^{d}. Reverend.
Ro. Robert.
R^{t}. Right. R^{t}. Hon. Right Honourable. Rt Wpful. Right Worſhipful.
S. South, Shillings.
S. A. Secundum Artem, according to Art.
Sam. Samuel.
Sept. or 7ber, September.
Sh. Shire.
Servt. Servant.
Sol. Solution.
Sp. Spain, Spaniſh.
S^{r}. Sir.
ſs. Semiſſis, Half a Pound.
S. or St. Saint.
S. S. T. P. Sacro-ſanctæ Theologiæ Profeſſor, a Profeſſor of Divinity.
Tho. Thomas.
Theſ. Theſſalonians.
Tot. Total.
V. Virgin. Vol. Volume.
v. vide, ſee, —Verſe.
Viz. videlicet, that is to ſay.
W. Weſt.
W^{m}. William.
W^{t}. Weight.
w^{t}. what. wch. which. wth. with. w^{n}. when.
Wp. Worſhip. Wpful. Worſhipful.
X^{n}. Chriſtian.
Xt. Chriſt.
Xtmas. Chriſtmas.
y^{e}. the. y^{m}. them. y^{n}. then. y^{r}. your. y^{s}. this. y^{t}. that. &. et, and.
&c. et cætera, and the reſt, and ſo forth.

On

On CAPITALS, *or* GREAT LETTERS, *&c.*

Note 1. That Capitals are uſed at the Beginning of every Book, Chapter, Epiſtle, Verſe, Sentence, or any Thing we write: And at the beginning of every Line in Poetry.

Proper Names of Perſons, Places, Titles, and Diſtinctions, Arts and Sciences, and all *Emphatical* Words, muſt always at the Beginning be written with Capitals.

When I and O ſtand by themſelves, they muſt be great Letters; and ſometimes a Sentence that is very remarkable is written in Capitals: As, I AM THAT I AM.

Note 2. That Capitals are often uſed for Figures; as,

I.	One.	L.	Fifty.
IV.	Four.	LX.	Sixty.
V.	Five.	XC.	Ninety.
VI.	Six.	C.	100.
IX.	Nine.	CX.	110.
X.	Ten.	CD.	400.
XI.	Eleven.	D.	500.
XX.	Twenty.	M.	1000.
XL.	Forty.	MDCCLXXI.	1771.

Note 3. That 1ſt, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, &c.—Firſt, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, &c.—4to. Quarto. 8vo. Octavo. 12mo. Duodecimo, or Twelves. 24mo, Twenty-fours.

F I N I S.

ERRATA.

PAGE 13. *On W—This* properly belongs to *p.* 10, and ſhould follow thoſe Obſervations *on W.*—*P.* 26. *l.* 5. from Bottom, [illegible] ſhould be omitted.—*P.* 43. *e*, in the 3*d* Sing. of the Paſt [illegible]ect, is omitted.—*P.* 44. *Had*, throughout the Paſt Perfect, [illegible]d.—*P.* 53. at Bottom, for *ſhall* read *ye.*—*P.* 99. *l.* 3. from [illegible] *fourth*, read *fourth.*—*P.* 100. at Bottom, for *Sullen* read [illegible] 109. at Bottom, for *Wirds*, read *Words.*—*P.* 120. *l.* 5. [illegible], for *Choſe*, read *Chooſe.*—*P.* 139. *l.* 10. from the Top, [illegible]*tenant*, read *Lieut. Lieutenant.*

Her was A car

1787 100 1 Daz

1 m 17 m

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